The Pittsburgh Gazette.

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FIRST EDITION.

THE GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE.

A Comprehensive Review of the Affairs of the State.

The Condition of the Finances.

RAPID REDUCTION OF THE DEBT.

Additional Legislation Necessary.

THE SCHOOL QUESTION AND SOLDIERS' ORPHANS.

The Misgovernment of Municipalities.

A FEW OF THE DEFECTS POINTED OUT.

A Remedy Proposed to Prevent Riots Among Miners.

Gentlemen of the Senate and House of Representatives:

We have assembled to dedicate ourselves anew to the performance of the duties of the responsible trusts confided to our care. We cannot be unmindful of the magnitude of these trusts and the wisdom and courage necessary to administer them with fidelity and justice, and that we may not be wanting our conception of, or halt in our efforts to enforce what is right, let us reverently ask for the Divine assistance, that our consciences may be enlightened and our hearts strengthened for the task.

Finances.

The condition of the finances of the State, as exhibited in the subjoined statements, demonstrate clearly the ability of our people to pay all their indebtedness as it accrues, and is an interesting commentary upon the simplicity and efficiency of our tax system, but likewise as plainly shows the necessity for some modification of existing laws for the distribution of the revenues, if the difficulties that beset legislation at the last session are to be avoided.

DEBT REDEEMED.

During fiscal year ending Nov. 30, 1875.

Five per cent. loan	$ 94,112 43
Six per cent. loan	1,241,392 72
Relief Notes	12 00
Interest Certificate	10 48
Total	$1,335,407 63

RECEIPTS.

Balance in Treasury November 30, 1875	$4,054,551 65
Receipts	6,480,099 02
Total	$7,534,650 67

DISBURSEMENTS.

Ordinary expenses	$3,806,769 29
Loans redeemed	1,335,407 63
Interest on loans	1,309,176 48
	$6,541,425 40
Balance in Treasury Nov. 30, 1875	993,207 27

FUNDED DEBT.

Six per cent. loan	$18,153,380 00
Five per cent. loan	4,869,241 58
Four and a half per cent. loan	87,000 00
	$23,109,621 58

UNFUNDED DEBT.

Relief notes in circulation	$96,184 00
Interest certificates outstanding	13,038 54
Interest certificates unclaimed	4,448 38
Domestic creditors' certificates	25 00
Chambersburg certificates outstanding	9,620 90
Chambersburg certificates unclaimed	199 34
	$ 123,516 16
Total public debt	23,233,137 74

SINKING FUND ASSETS.

Bonds of Pennsylvania Railroad Company, $5,300,000, representing an indebtedness January 1, 1876, as per schedule on file in office of State Treasurer	$5,132,544 36
Bonds of Allegheny Valley Railroad Company	$3,490,000 00
	$8,632,544 36
Cash in Sinking Fund November 30, 1875	$ 934,088 49
	$9,466,572 85

Indebtedness unprovided for $13,766,564 89

The appropriations made for the fiscal year ending November 30, 1875, exceeded the receipts of the general revenue fund $515,821.22, and with like appropriations and receipts the deficit for this year would be doubled. It is estimated, however, that the revenue of this year will be $500,000 less than that of last year, which would make the deficiency as the end of the current fiscal year about $1,500,000, unless the appropriation can be reduced. The appropriations are already made for that part of the fiscal year embraced between December 1, 1875, and June 1, 1876. Moreover, the principal appropriations, such as for schools and the ordinary expenses of the Government, are fixed by the Constitution or by law, except those for public charities, and these will demand unusually large amounts at this session by reason of their failure to receive anything at the last. It is manifest, therefore, that the appropriations cannot be materially reduced, and the deficiency must be provided for either by the imposition of new taxes or the diversion into the general fund of some of the revenues now flowing into the sinking fund. To levy new taxes at a time when the business and industrial interests are prostrated would be unwise and a great hardship, and would justly meet with public condemnation. The necessity, therefore, of the re-distribution of the revenues is obviously a duty that is urgent, and demands your immediate attention.

By virtue of a constitutional amendment, the Sinking Fund was created for the purpose of gradually reducing the public debt at a time when it exceeded $40,000,000. An annual appropriation of $250,000, and the payment of interest of the entire debt were its only requirements, and they have been faithfully fulfilled by the Sinking Fund Commissioners since the creation of the fund in 1857. It will also be observed by the following statements, the most sanguine hopes of the framers of the constitutional amendment have been more than realized, during the last eleven years the annual reduction of the debt averaging nearly $1,500,000.

Public debt December 1, 1864 $39,379,693 94
Public debt December 1, 1875 23,233,137 74

Total reduction in eleven years	$16,146,466 20
Average annual reduction	1,467,860 56

The appended statement will show the balance of the estimated receipts of the Sinking Fund, at the expiration of the fiscal year after the requirements of the Constitution will have been complied with:

Tax on corporated stocks	$2,100,000 00
Commutation of tonnage tax	460,000 00
Allegheny Valley Railroad bonds	100,000 00
Interest on Allegheny Valley Railroad bonds	170,000 00
	$2,830,000 00
Constitutional requirement of annual reduction of public debt	$250,000 00
Interest on public debt	1,300,000 00
	1,550,000 00
Surplus	$1,280,000 00

It will thus be seen with the present distribution of the revenues, the sum of $1,280,000 each year in the Sinking Fund, after the payments which the Constitution requires, over a million and a quarter of dollars, and when it is remembered that the amount of interest to be paid will annually decrease, and the receipts be greater, owing to the natural accretion of the taxes, the amount of this balance will be augmented fifteen per cent. If this surplus is annually applied to the extinguishment of the debt, a careful calculation will show, that in ten years the entire indebtedness of the State will be redeemed. However desirable this reduction may be, and gratifying as it certainly would be to the Executive, under whose administration a large portion of it would be made, yet the diminution of the taxes in 1874, to the amount of $1,000,000, and the $500,000 additional expenses made necessary by the new Constitution in behalf of common schools, the Judiciary and Legislature, and the claims of deserving public charities, forbid this large reduction as the revenues are now distributed. By another calculation it appears that by taking one-third of the corporation tax, which the Legislature assigned to the Sinking Fund, and dedicating this one-third to the uses of the general fund, the whole indebtedness can still be liquidated in fifteen years. Without additional taxation, a fund may thus be created, that with the other revenues of the general fund, will, with prudent management, possibly be sufficient to meet all the necessary and proper expenses of the Government, and I recommend that this change be made.

At the end of the last fiscal year there remained in the Sinking Fund the sum of $934,088.50. There can be no further redemption of public debt until August, 1877, as all State loans reimbursable prior to that time have been paid; and in the meantime the Sinking Fund, in addition to the above amount, will continue to accumulate a large balance, which there is no authority to invest. I therefore recommend the enactment of a law autorizing the Sinking Fund Commissioners to invest the surplus funds in the bonds of the State or the United States as they deem most advantageous, which, in accordance with the provisions of the new Constitution, are the only investments that can be made, and that these investments be directed to be made monthly.

Education.

The prosperous condition of our public schools affords abundant occasion for just pride. The exhibit made in the report of the Superintendent of Public Instruction is a gratifying illustration of the liberality and public spirit of our citizens and an earnest pledge of what may be expected of them when any great or beneficent object enlists their sympathy and support. Ten years ago the Commonwealth had 1,743 graded schools within her limits; to-day there are 8,635. During the last decade the value of her school property has appreciated from $564,088.08 to $2,159,415.83. In 1865 the State expended upon her public schools $3,613,238.35. In 1875 the outlay for the same purpose was $9,363,927.17. Thirteen thousand eight hundred and sixty-three teachers attended, during the last year, the Teacher's Institutes held throughout the Commonwealth. In 1865 there were only 2,765 in attendance upon their sessions. These figures are eloquent of the generosity of our citizens and their ardent desire to facilitate the attainment and promote the progress of education. It is interesting to observe, likewise, that those employed in the instruction of our youth appreciate this liberality of our people and are zealously striving to make our school system more comprehensive and thorough that there will be a fitting and just return for the expenditure incurred. It is an accepted maxim that the education of its youth is the most important subject that can engage the attention of a community. There is no capital more productive, nor any more solid or safer basis for the welfare of a State than the inculcation of sound principles and habits of industry among its children. It is as trite as it is a true saying that idleness and vice are great burdens to society, and that virtue and industry contribute to its welfare and dignity. Our title to the respect and gratitude of posterity will therefore largely depend upon our efforts in behalf of right education, and it is for us to gravely consider whether we perform our whole duty by providing each year for the necessary expenses of the School Department, and make no endeavor to extend its usefulness and benefits to new fields of instruction. Is it not a reproach upon our wisdom, and when we think of the thousands of neglected children in our midst may it not also be said upon our humanity, to expend ten millions of dollars annually upon public education and find thousands of children who will not or cannot avail themselves of its privileges? No people have contributed more to the advancement of human comfort and the abridgement of labor by the application of mechanical principles, or are more prolific of invention of a useful kind than Americans, and yet few countries give less attention to the development of this genius and the study of those principles in their systems of public instruction than our own. With such capabilities and the opportunities for the application of mechanical principles at our very doors in the unfolding and manufacture of our great resources, does it seem the part of prudence and common sense to permit all this vast expenditure to be made without embracing in the public some methods of instruction that will at least reach a small number of children for some special trade or occupation.

My opinions upon the subject of compulsory and industrial education are well known, and it is unnecessary for me again to advance them. They have discovered themselves to me after mature and conscientious thought and investigation, and are founded, I believe, upon principles of sound policy, and as their discussion and necessity are enforcing themselves upon public attention, I respectfully ask if the nature and importance of you trust as legislators do not exact of you some consideration in this regard.

Normal Schools.

The methods of teaching have been vastly improved in the last few years, and it is conceded many of these methods are the outgrowth of the Normal schools of the State, the teachers from which have contributed very materially to the character and efficiency of the public schools. Some persons have a natural fitness for teaching, but in most instances the qualifications therefor are acquired, and in no way can they be so readily obtained as by the special preparation and technical instruction received in the Normal schools, where the principles and practices of teaching are inculcated by experienced preceptors. The greater the number of these schools, the higher we raise their standard, and the more thorough the instruction imparted within their walls the more widespread will be their influence, and to secure competency and promote the welfare of teachers and pupils alike, I trust the Legislature will extend to the Normal schools whatever assistance may be needed to insure their increased efficiency and usefulness.

Soldiers' Orphans.

The continued favor of the Legislature to the schools wherein the orphans of our soldiers are maintained and taught is an agreeable proof of the patriotism of our people. What prouder monument could we erect to the Pennsylvanians who fell in battle than to care for and educate their children? There will be little hope for our institutions, when we cease to be grateful to those who bled or died in their defense. No more responsible charge, and one which does more honor to head and heart, has been assumed by the Commonwealth than these schools for the support and instruction of our soldiers' orphans, and it is of the gravest importance that this trust confided to many schools of this kind, and that, under the present system, with the number of pupils decreasing each year, and the receipts for their maintenance and instruction correspondingly diminishing, the proprietors of these schools cannot conduct them without loss or necessarily reducing the food, clothing or tuition of the children. These proprietors are paid a stipulated sum for the care, tuition, clothing and food of each child. The sum paid is upon a basis that gives to each school, we will suppose, two hundred children. It is manifest, when this number is reduced to one hundred, and all arrangements have with their charters were made to board and educate two hundred, either the proprietors or the children must suffer: and to rescue both from any such misfortune, I recommend that the Superintendent of Public Instruction be directed to select the best schools at the most advantageous points, to which shall be transferred all the children for whom provision is now made, and that this process continue until the last orphan child is provided. Under this system there will be no temptation to maintain these schools perhaps to the detriment of the children, and the State will be assured that its bounty is properly and fully bestowed.

Municipal Government.

There is no political problem that, at the present time, occasions so much just alarm, and is obtaining more serious and anxious thought than the government of cities, whose administration in many sections of the country is fraught with perils, not only to the material prosperity of our people, but to the welfare and permanence of the Republic. Is it not therefore incumbent upon those who are charged with the conduct of public affairs as well as those who are concerned for the good and honor of the country, to carefully and diligently inquire into the causes of these mischiefs that attend upon the rule of our cities, and see if they spring from or are the actual development of any inherent defect in the existing systems of government, or are the outcome of a merely transient tendency to extravagance, that by its abuse will work its own effectual cure?

A glance at the enormous debts and stupendous schemes for public improvements undertaken and in progress, or in contemplation by the numerous cities of the country, is sufficient inducement to this investigation, and will convince the most skeptical that a speedy and radical remedy must be found to arrest these extravagant expenditures or the credit of our cities will be destroyed and repudiation, to which resort some have already been driven, will be the only recourse from ruin. It will not do to mock at the voice of warning and entrench ourselves in the belief that the natural growth of our cities and the consequent accumulation of wealth and appreciation of property therein, will liquidate all the bonds this generation can impose upon the next, for experience and history alike teach that extravagance grows with indulgence, and the only safe, wise and honest course for individuals and communities to pursue is to live within their means and pay as they go.

The exercise of a local jurisdiction by towns and cities had its origin in the remotest antiquity. The vestiges of this power can be traced in the exhumed remains of the ancient cities of Phœnecia and Egypt. In the municipalities of Greece politic l rights were clearly defined, and each city was sovereign and acknowledged no authority, but that of its own creation. Under the rule of Rome we discover our ideal of the modern municipality, as described by a distinguished historian: "A community of which the citizens are members of the whole nation, all possessing the same rights and subject to the same burdens, but retaining their administration of law and government in all local matters which concern not the nation at large." Of like character were the immunities and rights wrested from feudalism by the cities of middle ages. These cities of the past were the conservatories of science and art, the abodes of industry and the nurseries of political, moral and religious freedom, and to them we are indebted for the principles of constitutional liberty and a knowledge of the practical methods of government so useful in the administration of our municipal affairs.

The cities of England obtained the right of local self-government about the beginning of the thirteenth century, and their growth in population and wealth kept pace with their independence and freedom from the exactions of the Crown. Their political importance likewise increased as their political power was augmented, and we find them graciously favored by Kings and Parliaments, in the latter having a representation of their own election. With enlarged privileges and greater prosperity, however, there grew up intolerable abuses, and measures had to be taken to restore them to their original design as institutions for local government to be controlled by those interested, and not by a favored few whose only concern in their management was to accumulate fortune. It was manifest that these corporations had outlived their usefulness, and became a positive evil. All their powers were exceeded; they arrogated to themselves others never conferred; their councils were self-elected and chosen for life, and their legislation had no sympathy with and never reflected the wishes of the citizens whose rights and property it was to affect. Mal-administration was the rule rather than the exception in their management; property was wasted; money thoughtlessly and extravagantly expended; the officers were the creatures of their irresponsible councils, and looked to them and not the people for continuance of favor, and every form of corruption, peculation and fraud were the product of a system which was originally inspired by a love of freedom, a desire for equal and exact justice, and a conviction that this local or home rule would best conserve the rights and property of citizens. So flagrant had abuses become in the administration of these cities that in 1835 the English Government appointed a commission of inquiry to investigate the condition of her municipal corporations, and upon the report of this commission, which was a painful recital of mal-administration, extravagance, misapplication of revenues, corruption and favoritism, a law was enacted, under the provisions of which these corporations were made to conform to certain uniform regulations, and their power restricted to the legitimate and useful purposes for which they were created. Our cities, counties and towns are similar to the sub-divisions that for centuries have existed in England, and form a system, which in the language of a learned American jurist, "goes a part of the way to meet us in the race to which we belong," and upon this very point an eminent foreign writer, having in view our Republic, significantly says, "Local assemblies of citizens constitute the strength of free nations. Municipal institutions are to liberty what primary schools are to science; they bring it within people's reach; they teach men how to use and enjoy it; a nation may establish a system of free government, but without the spirit of municipal institutions it cannot have the spirit of liberty." It is the genius of our institutions to bring the agencies of government as near as possible to the governed, and municipal corporations are the instrumentalities by which this intention is most effectually subserved. Our cities, counties, towns, townships and school districts exercise powers of local control, and it is a favorite theory of our political system that those who are immediately and directly interested will be more likely to administer their affairs with intelligence and economy than a central government at a distance, and upon this theory the States have been arrested of almost all authority over their municipalities, upon which latter have been conferred most of the agencies by which the government is brought into direct contact with the people. In the distribution of power these corporations having received the potential share in regulating the concerns of a large portion of our people, and their health, comfort, enlightenment and prosperity must depend, therefore, in a great measure upon the wisdom and justice of this local rule.

Until a recent period the municipalities of the country enjoyed and deserved the confidence and favor of our people. They were simple in their constitutions, economical in their expenditures, in the main admirably governed, with men of intelligence, experience, character and property in their councils, with adequate if not generous compensation, to assist in their administration, and as the public improvements were limited and only what were necessary, the temptations to avarice and corruption were few, and peculation and fraud unknown. To-day it is humiliating to observe the cities of the United States expose our intelligent and civilization to reproach, and, compared with the malversation and misgovernment of some of them, the mal-administration of the English cities in 1835 seems respectable. In the management of a few of them justice has simply been mocked, taxation meant confiscation and debts were accumulated with such rapidity that the annual interest thereon is now greater than was the whole tax levy for all corporate purposes fifteen years ago. The aggregate of the debts of the cities of the United States, according to competent authority, reaches the enormous sum of $769,000,000, and this amount is belived to be rather under than above the actual indebtedness. It is a strange, but true fact, that the rate of being a few mills, now average in our most important cites two and a half per centum upon the assessed value of property. It is with reasonable apprehension, therefore, that the people are earnestly adhering themselves to the study of the cause of this evil, and the conviction is becoming wide-spread that some remedy must be provided that will go to its very core and work a radical cure.

A tendency to extravagance began to manifest itself in this country in 1807, and was exhibited most conspicuously in the innumerable propositions for public improvements of every conceivable kind. Magnificent parks, extensive water works, splendid city buildings, wide streets, with new and improved pavements, are some of the projects upon which lavish expenditures were made. In many cases and immense outlays of moneys thus authorized, numerous avenues for fraud and peculation were opened, and officers connected with the disbursement of these great amounts, suddenly grew rich, and having, by reason of their control of these expenditures, scores of adherents, they soon became the arbiters of the taxation of these cities. Irresponsible themselves, they used to secure the election of irresponsible men to City Councils, that their corrupt practices might have the forms of law, and, emboldened by impunity and the acquiescence of respectable citizens, they endeavored to control, and it is alleged in some municipalities did corrupt the channels of justice and shaped its decrees to suit their nefarious ends.

Our cities formerly had but few wants; their charters were simple in their provisions, easily understood, and conferred all the powers necessary for local government. Within the last few years, however, every department of local government, from the great city to the small school district, has been constantly applying to the State Legislature for extensions of authority. The rights of taxation and appropriating private property for public uses, are extraordinary powers that no Government should delegate, except in cases of absolute public need, and the use of the power should be limited by the necessity that invokes its exercise, and yet the charters of the various States, in the last few years, have scattered these extraordinary powers broadcast over the land, and in the hands of inconsiderate and irresponsible men, they have been made, under the specious plea of public improvements, the engines of oppression and robbery. Many of the burdens our people have to bear, have been created by the vicious habit of making bonds at high rates of interest for contemplated improvements. Multitudinous national, State, city, county, ward and school bonds have been issued, the smaller limiting the larger local interests in many these drafts on posterity at rates of interest ranging from four and a half to ten per centum per annum, and the payment of the interest on these bonds, and of the bonds themselves, as they mature, necessitates an annual tax that is oppressive, and a constant drain upon industry and enterprise. The contrast afforded by a comparison of the government of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania with the government of her cities is curious and instructive. Twenty-five years ago a like spirit of extravagance and mania for public improvements prevailed throughout the State, and her policy was marked by tremendous outlays in behalf of canals and other public works, and was the parent of a debt of forty millions of dollars, and of the corruptions and evil practices that aroused the people to the extraordinary effort which resulted in the constitutional amendment prohibiting an increase of the public debt, and providing a sinking fund for the payment of the interest, and an annual reduction of the principal. How different and gratifying is the spectacle to-day. With a yearly income scarcely exceeding four millions of dollars, and a State with four millions of inhabitants, the taxes have recently been decreased, and annually a large portion of the debt paid off, so that now the indebtedness amounts to but $23,000,000. Of the revenues for some years past, $2,500,000 have been allotted to the payment of interest and the reduction of the public debt, leaving $3,500,000, to be devoted to the payment of the expenses of the Government, which include provision for our magnificent system of charities and schools, upon the latter of which alone, common and soldier's orphans, $1,500,000 are expended each year. The debts of our municipalities, on the contrary, have been increasing enormously, and apart from the public improvements for which a large bonded indebtedness has been creaed, the expenses of our cities and towns have been growing annually with a pace that seems out of all proportions with their necessities. One source of this additional expense is the increased number of officials. The powers of government are too diversified and require too much machinery. That mechanism is the best which contains the fewest parts, and governments are not exempt from this law.

The deplorable condition of some cities that are overburdened with debt and with public improvements unfinished, that must be completed, is the result largely of the undue and strained assistance accorded to these municipalities by the State governments. Legislatures voted them the largest possible grants of power, Executive approved them, and the judiciary in some of the States have sustained every grant of power to tax, where the amount to be raised was to be devoted to a public improvement, even if the benefit was remote and contingent, as in the construction of railways, at a distance from a city to divert trade to its marts and other like projects. A well known and able writer asserts, that our cities are the prey of jobbers and the curse and puzzle of our civilization, and that this is more the result of the system than the fault of the city officials. Honest men cannot be made by legislation, but to the power for evil of those who are dishonest or careless a limit can and should be fixed. The principal source of abuse is not in the disposition to do wrong, but in the license to speculate and plunder. It is the power to do that which is done and not those who do it, wherein we must find the evil. Displace those in the present local Legislatures, and others will take their positions who will soon be given to like practices.

We must not forget that there is a grave difference between the conscience of the individual and the public conscience. A man will hesitate, perhaps he is thoroughly an honest, before he takes advantage of his neighbor, but the same man will not scruple a moment when his approval was asked, for a premium, to support a like promise of a public improvement, is to despoil the whole community of a part of its property. Again, it is an admitted fact that every public enterprise always costs more and sometimes twice as much as a private one, and the cost to administer the several departments in our cities is a striking illustration of this truth.

There is every good reason why the cost of the management of these departments should in some instances be four or five times in excess of the amount paid fifteen years ago, while compared therewith the increase of population and appreciation of property can by no means account for it.

Does the indifference and inertness with which the subject of the government of cities has been heretofore regarded, forbid the hope that there can be unanimity of sentiment among citizens to devise and enforce measures that will emancipate our cities from the inevitable consequences of these reckless expenditures, or will they await until their prosperity is irredeemably mortgaged, and their honor and fair fame smutched with the stains of bankruptcy? The immunity from criticism and investigation which these themes for public improvements enjoy, gives encouragement and protection to every invention of fraud and plunder, and people who are taxed and who supinely submit year after year to these exactions, are to a great extent responsible therefor.

The bulk of the taxation in our great cities falls upon the property holders; the mass of the citizens do not feel its burdens, and consequently acquiesce in the most lavish expenditure, or rejoice thereat and approve them when they minister to their enjoyment, as do the parks, or add to their protection and benefits, as do the police and schools. This mass of citizens, devoid of that cardinal principle of our institutions, that "those who pay the taxes should alone control the elections and send men to the municipal Legislatures, who, like themselves, frequently bear none of the public burdens, and are consequently improvident and reckless. A large portion of our population is, therefore, taxed without representation, for no sane man will contend that this sort of representation is the right for which our fathers waged a seven years' war with England. Can laboring men believe that persistence in this policy will not work them serious and permanent injury? Does it require much foresight to see that this appropriation of private property by means of taxation, will drive manufacturers, trade and wealth from our cities to more congenial localities? Capital and enterprise will seek channels where the fullest freedom and the greatest profits can be obtained, and it is suicidal thus to dry up the very sources of our prosperity.

This sketch of the municipalities of other countries and our own will, I hope, serve to show how essential they are to republican institutions and how liable they are to abuse, and admonishes us that the question of their due government is a darling one, the consideration of which should be approached with the greatest caution.

We must take care that our efforts to mitigate the evils we feel do not beget others equally oppressive, and we will thus have change without benefit. Fortunately, the charters of municipal, unlike other corporations, are subject to alteration by the Legislature, and that body can amend them at pleasure. In view of the importance of the proper regulation of our cities, because of the vital relations they sustain to the trades and manufactures of our most thriving communities, and the welfare and happiness of their citizens, I recommend that the Legislature authorize the appointment of a commission of experienced persons to examine into the condition of our municipalities and prepare such legislation for the consideration of the Legislature as will, in their opinion, provide an adequate remedy to be remedied. It is my candid opinion that all the legislation upon the statute books referring to municipalities should be repealed, and a comprehensive and uniform code enacted, the main features of which will not be the subject of perennial alteration.

Appended to this message will be found a detailed statement of the debts of a number of prominent cities of the country in 1857, which, while it does not claim to be extract, and is an instructive context to the discussion herein made. The table also shows the cost of the several departments of these city Governments, and is a valuable help in a proper understanding of the expenditures of the various cities named. The materials for the statement were kindly furnished by the authorities of the several cities.

Centennial.

Whatever misgivings have hitherto possessed the public mind about the success of the Centennial are now happily dissipated, and it is evident the country has awakened to the conviction that the exhibition, instead of being merely local, with which character the indifferent and distrustful would have invested it, will transcend in dignity and magnitude any of the expositions that have preceded it in Europe.

It becomes Pennsylvania, therefore, to bestir herself, and strive to have a full representation of her resources and industries on exhibition. The Commonwealth has made ample contribution of means, and the energies of many of her best citizens have been ceaselessly devoted to the promotion of the enterprise, and she will be false to her best interests if the display she makes is not worthy alike to her people and her Centennial position among the States. Every city, town, county and township that has a product, whether of soil or manufacture, should take care that it has a place in the Exhibition. Our mineral resources should all be shown, and our iron, oil, coke, lumber, railroad, ship building, and all manufacturing interests should be fitly represented. Every beneficial trade and commercial association should have charts or designs to show their purposes or benefits. The collections of scientific and art societies should be exhibited, and our penal and reformatory institutions, and those of charity, beneficence and learning, should in some manner illustrate their management. Opportunities should be afforded to study our system of government, public and private improvements in buildings, churches, bridges, water, gas and other works, and every means and facility furnished to the stranger to become acquainted with the resources, extent and capacity of our products and the advantages of our State as a place of residence and a field for enterprise.

To make this display will require constant and unremitting work on the part of individuals, firms and companies during the short time that intervenes before the exhibition opens, and public and private liberality should combine to effect this object. In conformity with an act passed at your last session, the Executive appointed a commission of gentlemen to be entrusted with the superintendence and collection of the exhibition which Pennsylvania shall make at the Centennial. To perform this duty it is obvious they must have financial aid, and when we consider how vast and multiform must be its labors, and the short time left to discharge the same, the sum allowed to defray the expenses should be liberal, and commensurate with the important share the Commonwealth has taken in this great National enterprise. The character of the gentlemen who were appointed is a surety that the exhibition of the State will be all that the zeal and fidelity to its interests can make it, if means are afforded them to fulfill the duties of their appointments.

(Continued on Fourth Page.)

SECOND EDITION

FOREIGN ADVICES.

The Commercial Situation of Russia.

MEETING OF THE ERIE RAILWAY BONDHOLDERS.

The Question of Interference in Cuba.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The Financial and Commercial Situation.

LONDON, January 4.—The *Times*, in its financial article, has the following: It seems from recent articles in the Moscow *Gazette* that great stagnation prevails in the grain trade in Southern Russia. Russian agriculture and commerce are threatened with a collapse. Chief among the causes is the keen competition of America. Since the civil war in that country, the British import of American wheat has increased until it stands now were Russian importation stood in 1867. Then Russian sent out forty-four hundredths of her total imports, and the United States only fourteen. In 1873 the United States sent out forty-four hundredths, and Russia only twenty-one. This does not represent a decrease to that extent of Russia's total exports. On the contrary, they have slightly increased, but America's have increased much faster. The causes are declared chiefly to be America's superior transit advantages, her virgin soil and her more scientific agriculture. The *Gazette*, therefore, urges Russian agriculturists to incorporate new lands, use better appliances and more skill, but says that cheaper inland transportation is the chief need.

The *Gazette's* Odessa correspondent writes that the oldest inhabitants declare that Odessa was never at such a stand still since its foundation. No transactions are effected, and bankruptcy follows bankruptcy. Houses have failen to thirty hundredths of their value, and wheat is lying in storehouses. The *Gazette* says that the condition of affairs is largely influenced by the misplaced activity of private banking houses, which made credit absurdly easy and cheap, which occasioned a storm of feverish speculation, and created experimental undertakings. Now forced to curtail credit, they have reduced to the most awkward position many who thought, such a state of things would last forever.

The Erie Railway.

An adjourned meeting of the Erie railway bond holders took place to-day to consider the proposition recently made by the Watkin committee. Sir Edward Watkin moved that the scheme of the committee be adopted in principles, subject to such modification of details as the committee may think necessary or expedient, after a consultation with President Jewett and American bond and stock holders. A resolution that a committee be appointed and empowered to examine into the scheme, and that George Tilden, of New York, be invited to act as referee and decide all questions that might arise in its completion and execution, was adopted unanimously.

AUSTRIA.

Ministerial Crisis Impending in Hungary.

LONDON, January 4.—A special says a ministerial crisis is impending in Pesth. The liquidity from criticism and investigation which these themes for public improvements enjoy, gives encouragement and protection to every invention of fraud and plunder, and people who are taxed and who supinely submit year after year to these exactions, are to a great extent responsible therefor.

The Cuban Question.

VIENNA, January 4.—The Spanish Cabinet learned from a confidential quarter in the middle of December the contents of the circular note of the United States to European powers regarding Cuba. Spain thereupon instructed her representative to forward to the various Governments that the Cuban question was not only of American, but of European interest, and that complications between the United States and Spain might have incalculable consequences for Europe, as they would encourage the Carlists to make prolonged resistance and revive the hopes of the Federalists, Republicans and Socialists. The Austrian Government received these circulars in a friendly manner, and will not reply to the long American dispatch, which was only read to Count Andrassy, and which not only repudiates any intention of annexing Cuba, but in reality contains no definite conclusion.

TURKEY.

The Project for the Pacification of the Insurgents.

LONDON, January 4.—Andrassy's note on the project for the pacification of the Turkish insurgents has received the approval of Russia and Germany, and been sent to London, Paris and Rome.

A Conspiracy in Servia to Dethrone Prince Milan.

LONDON, January 5.—A special from Vienna says news has been received there that a conspiracy has been discovered in Belgrade to make Karageorevitch the reigning Prince of Servia. Several arrests have been made. Prince Milan does not venture to leave his palace.

FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, January 4, 1876.

Cabinet Meeting.

The Cabinet met to-day, all the members being present except the Secretary of War and Postmaster General. The latter was represented by the Second Assistant Postmaster General.

Cuban Affairs.

A rumor was started to-day that Secretary Fish had intimated his intention to resign his office on the alleged ground of a difference of opinion between himself and the President concerning Cuban affairs. There is no truth whatever in the rumor. So far from their being any variance, they are in perfect accord, and further, as has been reliably ascertained, the Cabinet are a unit on the course now pursued on that subject.

Suits Against the Pacific Railroads.

The Attorney General will press the suits entered about a year ago by Attorney General Williams for payment of five per cent. on the net earnings of the several Pacific railroads. A decree that the Central Pacific will be proceeded with at once.

Transfer of Domestic Spirits.

The Treasury Department decides that under the law domestic spirits cannot be transferred in bond from bonded warehouse, to manufacturing warehouses there to be manufactured into articles for exportation with rebate or drawback of internal revenue tax.

STATE LEGISLATURES.

OHIO.

COLUMBUS, January 4.—In the Senate H. W. Curtis, of Cuyahoga, was elected President *pro tem.* Bills were introduced to fix the minimum punishment for forgery at one year instead of three, as now, and to prohibit corporations from erecting nuisances.

In the House bills were introduced for the suppression of tramps, and to authorize cities to subscribe for the stock of water works companies. A resolution was adopted by a party vote condemning the action of Congress in disconnecting the Electoral bill from bills giving places to ex-Confederates, and calling on Ohio Congressmen to use their influence to find places for such discharged men. Also declaring that President Grant deserves the commendations of all true patriots for his declaration that he would find places for all such discharged men.

NEW YORK.

ALBANY, N. Y., January 4.—The Legislature organized to-day, and elected Senator Robertson President pro tem. of Senate, and Assemblyman Husted Speaker of the House. The organization was a tedious proceeding, owing to the administration of the long anti-bribery oath to members, each one swearing he had not used money or other influence to secure votes.

Governor Tilden, in his message to the Legislature, advocates the continuance of reduced tolls on the canal. He says a good word for the Centennial Exhibition, which he declared a worthy object for the appropriation of any public money to it. He dwells at length upon the financial condition of the country, holding that the remedy for the existing evils is in a return to sound principles of government, and that prosperity must rest upon the old foundations. The common schools are maintained. Nothing is said of the Sectarian question, of the Constitutional amendment proposed by the President and Mr. Blaine, or of the "Gray Nuns" act.

In the Senate, however, the first measure introduced was a bill by Mr. Wooding, a Republican, for the repeal of the "Gray Nuns" act.

THE WEATHER.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
UNITED STATES SIGNAL SERVICE,
WASHINGTON, Jan. 5, 1876—1 A. M.

Probabilities for To-day.

For the Gulf States, Tennessee and the Ohio valley, clear and party cloudy, warmer weather, with easterly or southerly winds, and stationary or slowly falling barometer.

A 6,000,000 Acre Land Suit.

ST. LOUIS, January 4.—A somewhat celebrated land case, under the title of Benj. Scull et al., heirs of Don Joseph Valliere, Wm. H. Duryes et al., grantees of the heirs of Valliere, and John Wilson, plaintiff, vs. the United States, defendant, was argued yesterday, before Judge Krekel, of the United States District Court, at Jefferson City. The case involves some 6,000,000 acres of land along the White river, in Southern Missouri and Northern Arkansas, estimated to be worth $15,000,000. The plaintiffs seek a confirmation of certain land grants alleged to have been given to Col. Valliere by the Spanish Government for military service. About one-third of the contested property is owned and occupied by persons under grants from the United States, and numerous towns, villages and cultivated farms exist thereon. Judge Krekel took the case under advisement, and will render a decision about the 1st of February.

☞For Additional Telegrams See Fourth Page.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

CHECKERED FRONT.

The House that Sells the Great

WHITE RIVER FLOUR,
The Best Flour

For the Money in the United States.

FULL AND COMPLETE LINE

GROCERIES.

OFFICE OF CITY CONTROLLER,
PITTSBURGH, January 4, 1876.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office until 12 M., TUESDAY, January 18, 1876, for doing the Newspaper printing, from the first Tuesday in February, 1876, until the third Tuesday in April, 1877. All public advertisements shall be printed in type not smaller than the Brevier agate, and a square shall consist of seventy words. In computing the number of words each initial or contraction of a word shall count as one word. Figures, in any combination or figures representing dollars, cents, numbers, dates, &c., shall count as one word. The maximum rate per square for one insertion shall be one dollar for each and every square as aforesaid for the first insertion, and seventy-five for each subsequent insertion. The Committee of Accounts reserve the right to accept or reject any or all bids.

E. M. SNODGRASS, Controller.

NOTICE OF DISSOLUTION.

The firm of KENNEDY, CHILDS & CO. has been dissolved by the death of T. C. Kennedy. The firm affairs will be settled at the office of the Penn Cotton Mill, No. 38 River avenue, Allegheny, by D. C. CLAPP.

The Penn Cotton Mill and Machinery, with lots fronting 224 feet on River avenue, and a four story brick warehouse on Liberty street, are offered FOR SALE. For terms and particulars, apply to A. P. CAMPBELLS, Oakland, or D. C. CLAPP, on the premises.

KENNEDY, CHILDS & CO.
Pittsburgh, January 4, 1876. :22

DIVIDENDS.

BANK.

GIRARD SAVINGS BANK, No. 64 Federal street, ALLEGHENY, January 3, 1876.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have declared a dividend of FOUR (4) PER CENT. on the stock as paid up to June 30th, 1875, payable on demand.
S. S. BRYAR, Cashier.

BANK OF INDUSTRY, PITTSBURGH, January 3, 1876.
DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS of this Bank have this day declared a dividend of FOUR PER CENT., payable on demand.
M. HANRAHAN, Cashier.
221

DUQUESNE NATIONAL BANK—The Directors of this Bank have this day declared a dividend of (4) FOUR per cent., payable on demand.
JOS. PATTERSON, Cashier.
Pittsburgh, January 4, 1876.

A Conspiracy in Servia to Dethrone Prince Milan.

UNION NATIONAL BANK, PITTSBURGH, January 3, 1876.
DIVIDEND—THE DIRECTORS of this Bank have this day declared a dividend of THREE (3) per cent. out of the profits of the last six months, payable on demand—free of tax.
R. S. SMITH, Cashier.
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FIRST NATIONAL BANK, PITTSBURGH, PA., January 3, 1876.
QUARTERLY DIVI

DAILY GAZETTE.

OFFICE: GAZETTE BUILDING, Corner Sixth Avenue and Smithfield Street.

JOSIAH KING, ... D. L. FLEMING,
N. P. REED, ... GEO. W. REED.
KING, REED & CO., EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

OFFICIAL PAPER
Of Pittsburgh, Allegheny City and Allegheny County.

TERMS FOR 1876.
DAILY GAZETTE:
POSTAGE PREPAID.

By Mail, per annum	$10 00
By Mail, for six months	5 00
By Mail, for three months	2 50
By Mail, for one month	1 00
By the week, payable to Agent or Carrier	15

All remittances should be made by Express or in Money Orders, and when so forwarded will be at our risk.

WEEKLY GAZETTE:
POSTAGE PREPAID.

Single Subscribers	$1 75
Clubs of five	7 50
Clubs of ten	15 00

A copy is furnished gratuitously to the getter up of a Club of Ten. Postmasters are requested to act as Agents.

When full address, postoffice, county and State, also nearest Express office, to order that there may be no mistakes in forwarding papers.

Persons desiring to subscribe for the GAZETTE—Daily or Weekly—will, upon application, be supplied with specimen copies, free of charge.

KING, REED & CO.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 5, 1876.

PETROLEUM at Antwerp 30f.

BONDS at Frankfort, new 5s, 99⅛.

GOLD closed in New York yesterday at 112⅜.

IN OUR commercial columns will be found a very interesting and valuable report of the iron business for the past year. It is worthy a careful reading.

THE Board of Pardons, yesterday, refused to interfere in the case of MEYERS, and he will, therefore, suffer the penalty of the law. It was hardly reasonable to expect that he would be permitted to escape, as he was clearly guilty, by his own admission.

THE annual report of the Auditor General of the State shows the receipts of the year ending November 30, 1875, to be $6,480,099.02; and the expenditures, $6,541,443.40. The expenditures thus outran the receipts to the amount of $61,344.48.

THE noisy demonstrations with which the birth of the Centennial year was greeted have not inspired a very great amount of enthusiasm among the press. It is regarded as more of a nuisance than an evidence of patriotism. We do not doubt that the conclusion is well taken. We ought to be farther advanced in propriety than to seek to illustrate our patriotism by burning gunpowder; yet the occasion was inspiring, and who shall control the form of demonstration it shall take?

THE annual report of the Superintendent of Soldiers' Orphans, shows that 2,695 were in school on the first of September last, being a reduction of 273 during the year. The cost of the several schools the past year was $423,693.76,—and the entire cost of the system, from its inception til now, is $4,438,226.02. It is estimated that $1,000,000 more will be needed to complete the work. The system has worked very beneficially, and has proved a noble charity, to a very worthy class.

THE Harrisburg *Patriot* worships the rising sun with commendable earnestness of devotion. It thinks Speaker PATTERSON has been unkindly treated, and should therefore be mollified by the most abject devotion to his honor and interests. It need not suppose the Republican press of Pittsburgh is troubled over his continuance in the office of Speaker. He was assailed by his own party, the delegation from this county not favoring his continuance in office. We fancy he will do us considerable service in his new position.

THE Allegheny Councils did themselves credit and honor in the selection of presiding officers for the current year. JOSHUA PATTERSON, President of Select Council, has filled that important position in a most creditable manner, and is a popular, obliging and courteous gentleman, beside being a most watchful guardian of the city's interests. J. O. S. GOLDEN, the President of Common Council, is an experienced, and eminently prudent man, whose experience in Council gives him special qualifications for the position he is called on to fill. There could not have been a better selection made.

A WONDERFUL anxiety is manifested, by the Democratic and independent papers, to kill off Senator MORTON's announced resolution to investigate the Mississippi election. Their anxiety affords a very positive reason why his resolution should be urged. If all is so peaceful and bland as represented, there should be no difficulty in meeting a Congressional Committee. We remember the hostility that was displayed over the Kuklux investigations, and there was much developed by them. We imagine from the nervousness displayed, that there is a great deal of the same sort of evil in the Mississippi elections. Better investigate.

THE Legislature promptly organized yesterday, PATTERSON retaining, undisputed, the Speaker's chair, while in the Senate a few changes were made among the minor officials. A hitch is likely to occur over the order of business, the Democrats in the House proposing to continue business from the point where the close of last year's session left it, while the Senate is understood to have determined to begin anew. This may bring the two Houses into collision, but can do no great harm, as the Senate will probably hold its ground. It is rumored that HENDRICK's boom bill is at the bottom of the new deal, —but we cannot think this to be true.

THE year past has not been uniformly unfortunate to all classes of business enterprise. In the line of manufactures at the East, the Woven Wire Mattress Company divided $24,000 on a capital of $60,000, or at the rate of forty per cent. The National Screw Company, which has since been absorbed by the American Screw Company of Providence, paid twenty-two per cent. The Willimantic Linen Company, (which makes cotton thread), the Hartford Carpet Company, and the Gatling Revolving Gun Company declared each twenty per cent. Their prosperity, however, was exceptional. As a rule, very few capitalized companies made any money.

THERE is much speculation being indulged, just at present, as to whether the Turkish empire will soon collapse, or not The issue is believed to turn more than else, on the financial question. If any scheme can be devised to make the empire solvent, it will be sustained; if not, the great powers will arrange to administer on the estate. A writer from Constantinople to an English journal puts the Turkish financial situation in the following light: The sum due for loans of 1858, 1862, and 1872, and the general debt, will amount to $8,500,000. Of this amount, $1,900,000 is already in hand, which will cover the loans of 1858 and 1862, and, although the Government is raking and scraping to cover the remainder, the deficiency will be $5,500,000 or $3,000,000. The revenue does not exceed $110,000,000, and the deficit for last year reached $25,000,000. The debt was raised in twenty years to $924,908,915, involving an interest of $74,346,200, which absorbs more than half the revenue, and, upon the top of this, Turkey is now conducting a war which costs $150,000 daily, notwithstanding the fact that the troops in Herzegovina receive no pay. In this desperate condition of finances, the Sultan is playing the part of NERO, fiddling while his Empire is going to pieces. His civil list was raised from $4,557,580 in 1868 to $9,449,400 in 1873, and he enjoys, besides, a subvention of $2,763,175 for imperial pensions and charities, and his income from crown domains and presents from tributary Princes. In addition to this, he helps himself at his own sweet will to the funds in the Treasury to the amount of about $25,000,000 per annum, which he lavishes upon mosques and palaces, and costly marbles to adorn them. Thus the time wears away with lavish expenditure as the ruling feature of a decayed and tottering Empire.

IT is impossible to restrain the rigor of the *Leader*. It accused us of writing an article three inches long on the Sabbath, and now supplements this by affirming that we make others work, while the editor of the *Leader*, dear, innocent soul, denies the validity of the Christian Sabbath, and is, therefore, free from sin when he puts his papers on the streets, and thus violates the civil law! The absurdity of his logic is as great as his callousness to the fact that he is simply a violator of the law, and liable to arrest and punishment at any time. His only plea is that Sunday is not the biblical Sabbath. He does not deny the strength of the Divine commands as applied to the Sabbath, but disputes the application of these commands to a given day. According to this, Saturday is Sabbath to him. Does he observe that day by abstaining from labor? If not, is he not guilty, and is there Pharisee for the lawless around, and evading the spirit of the law, on a mere technicality? Certainly either Saturday or Sunday is the Sabbath. Does the editor of the *Leader* observe either? Does he not personally labor on the Mosaic Sabbath and scatter his papers, thus violating the civil law, and the generally accepted interpretation of biblical law on Sunday? Our point that this is a violation of the moral law is not impaired by the declaration that some one else does it. The simple fact is, that by having his papers hawked around Sunday, the pious editor of the *Leader* causes others to sin, while he criminally violates the civil law. Yet he preaches truth and uprightness at others!

THE annual report of Mr. WICKERSHAM, State Superintendent of Public Instruction, is generally closely scanned, that we may know the progress being made in education in our State. The report this year is not so lengthy as that of last year, but is interesting and valuable. We have 17,092 schools in the State, with 19,880 teachers, and 890,073 pupils. The school property of the State is estimated at a value of $24,260,789. The entire cost of our system last year was $9,363,927.07,—to which is to be added $77,324.32 increased expenditure in this city, not included in the general estimate. The report is very excellent. It makes the following points in reference to industrial education:

1. That industrial drawing be taught in the public schools of the State. The introduction of this branch will interfere with no other study, and be attended by no expense.

2. That technical departments, with a suitable course of study, be attached to our public high schools. This needed improvement has already been made in the school systems of several of our cities, with judicious encouragement, it can be engrafted upon those of all of them.

3. That the technical and scientific departments now in operation at several of our colleges be properly enlarged and strengthened. Private liberality in doing this work in a manner much to be commended.

4. That the State Normal Schools be required to give more attention to drawing and art education generally, in order that a supply of teachers qualified to impart instruction in the desired branches may be obtained. These schools will doubtless cheerfully co-operate in a movement of this character.

5. That one or more institutions be established by State aid or otherwise, modelled after the great English Art Training school at South Kensington. Citizens of Pittsburgh have in contemplation a project of the kind, as an outgrowth of their Industrial Exposition; and, perhaps, no better use, after 1876, could be made of the grand Memorial Hall built by the State for the Centennial purposes in Fairmount Park, Philadelphia, and I wish well to the measures already adopted looking in that direction.

6. That municipal school authorities be called and appointed their present systems of public schools by one or more industrial schools, or schools for artisans where suitable instruction could be given to apprentices and working men, and such trades as it might be found practicable and desirable to be learned. These schools might be kept open either during the day time or evening, or both.

I shall be told that the scheme thus outlined is impracticable, or that it involves the expenditure of a large sum of money. That it is not impracticable, is proven by the fact that countries in Europe, no larger and no more populous than Pennsylvania, have accomplished all, and more than all the scheme contemplates.

THE GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE.

The annual message of Governor HARTRANFT was promptly transmitted to the Legislature yesterday, and is a document of moderate length, and much interest. As usual with the State papers of Governor HARTRANFT, it is of high literary merit, and clear and cogent in its reasoning on the several topics presented. The finances of the State are first adverted to, the figures being the same noticed elsewhere in connection with a brief reference to the Auditor General's report. We have redeemed, during the year, $1,335,497.63 of debt, leaving our net indebtedness at $13,766,564.89. During the last eleven years, the annual reduction of the public debt has averaged very nearly $1,500,000. The Governor thinks this too much, and proposes that a proper distribution of the revenues be made, so that in place of fully liquidating our debt in ten years, the time be extended to fifteen years. If this is done, and the revenues be properly distributed between the Sinking and General Revenue Fund, no additional taxation will be necessary. Otherwise, it will be,—as our income will be reduced next year, and our expenses, under the new Constitution, increased. As no more of our debt can be redeemed until August, 1877, and means will accumulate in the Sinking Fund, the Governor recommends the enactment of a law, for the investment of the same. His allusions to the subject of education is chiefly noticeable for a brief, but earnest recommendation of Industrial schools, and the consolidation of Soldiers' Orphans' schools.

The significant part of the message is that which relates to municipal mis-management and indebtedness. Governor HARTRANFT deserves the thanks of all our people for his open, positive, and manly attitude on this question; and if the Legislature shall fail to give effect to his recommendations, on it must rest the responsibility. Referring generally to the enormous debts and vast improvements in cities, he traces, historically, the exercise of local jurisdiction, by towns and cities, from earliest to modern times; and shows that cities have been representative of the spirit of liberty and progress in all ages. In early times, however, their governments were administered by citizens of character and property, who maintained economy in outlay. In England, during and after the thirteenth century, mal-administration became general in city rule, and corruption and extravagance followed. In this country the tendency to extravagance began in 1867, and was exhibited in extensive parks, extensive water works, city buildings and improved pavements. The result is an aggregate indebtedness among American cities of $769,000,000. The tax levy has grown onerous, and corruption has extended even to the channels of justice.

Against this wild, and utterly inexcusable increase of municipal debt, is set the example of the State. Twenty-five years ago, the same mania for improvements ruled in the State, and a debt of $40,000,000 was rolled up. The people aroused, at last, and put an end to this policy, and since then the debt has been reduced very greatly. The effect of the license to peculate, involved in the large grant of powers to the cities, has been to corrupt public morals, and to put irresponsible and dishonest schemers in power. The Governor recommends that a commission be appointed, to thoroughly examine the condition of municipalities, and prepare legislation that will remedy the evils referred to. He thinks that all present laws on the subject should be repealed, and a comprehensive and uniform code enacted, such as need not be subject to frequent change. We hope this recommendation will be earnestly heeded.

The Centennial, very naturally, comes in for its share of attention. The Governor very properly manifests anxiety that this State shall be fully represented at the Centennial in all her arts and industries. He recommends that an appropriation be made to enable the Commission appointed to properly perform its work, and also that shelter be provided for our soldiers that shall encamp on the Centennial grounds. The rioting and ineffective application and enforcement of law, by local authorities, are strongly adverted to in the message. The Governor lays down the proposition that he will not permit violence and rioting, no matter what the grievances of individuals, combinations or corporations. He will summarily deal with all such violations of law, when the local authorities cannot quell the disturbances. But he thinks that many outbreaks could be quelled by local authorities, if they did their duty. For various reasons, he thinks they have not done this, in the parts of the State where violence existed, and he proposes that the Legislature shall fix penalties for the non-performance of duty, which will cause local officials to feel that they must perform their duty, however disagreeable it may be. He also proposes that local constabularies be called out, on application of the Sheriff or the Court, setting forth that there is need for their services. Also, that the Attorney General have authority, on his own information, to indict officials who fail to perform their duty. At the same time, the Governor gives notice, that if oppression is exercised over labor, or the cost of living, by strong corporations, and the fact is brought to his attention, he will, to the extent of his power, enforce a remedy. He proposes, as a possible remedy for such difficulties as have given rise to riots, a Court of Arbitration, composed of three Judges of Courts, three operators, and three representatives of workingmen, before whom all cases of difference shall come.

Of other topics touched upon that are worthy of special notice, is a proposition to enact a law requiring vagrants to register their names, and accept work or be subject to imprisonment. A law to regulate fees for public officers,—or rather to substitute salaries for fees, is urged. Appropriate references are made to the decease of Judge WOODWARD, HORACE BINNEY, and Attorney General DIMMICK. The message is calm, dignified, able, and of more than usual merit, because of its important recommendations.

PERSONAL.

BLAINE is only forty-six.

PATTI had to pay $12,000 for a cloak. Pity Patty.

SIR ANTHONY ROTHSCHILD died in London on Tuesday.

PIUS IX. received only the Cardinals and a few priests on New Year's.

LORD LYTTON, it is said, will succeed Lord Northbrook as Viceroy of India.

MR. DISRAELI attained his 70th year and Mr. Gladstone his 66th last week.

CAPT. BRICKENSTEIN, of the wrecked steamer Deutschland, will demand an inquiry into the loss of that vessel.

DISRAELI is old enough to let the girls alone, but he says a Miss Rothschild is the most spiritueile person in England.

MR. BEECHER received nearly twelve hundred calls on New Year's day, about two hundred more than the year before.

DR. C. F. FOLSOM concludes that the boy-fiend Pomeroy is not insane, and several more people are of the same opinion.

COLONEL LOCKETT, an American officer in the Khedive's army, writes that all positions for which foreigners are wanted are now filled.

CARDINAL MANNING says "the pastoral vigilance of the Pontiff is great, but it hardly reaches to the weights and measures and quarterns and elis and gallons of Christendom."

MRS. MAY AGNES FLEMING is one of the most popular of young novelists. She gets large prices for her books and lives comfortably over in Brooklyn. She is originally from Nova Scotia.

THE statement that Cassius M. Clay will present his own name to the next Democratic National Convention as a candidate for Vice President does not appear to create much of a sensation anywhere.

SPEAKER AND MRS. KERR have taken a parlor suite at Willard's Hotel, Washington, for the Winter. Mrs. Kerr is an accomplished lady, and promises to prove a desirable acquisition to Washington society.

POOLE, the renowned tailor of London, is a tall, robust, square, lubberly old rawboned chap, but he can cut the finest coat and trousers in all Europe, and crowned heads bow to his scissors. He passes for more than the ninth part of a man.

VICE-PRESIDENT WILSON's work on the "Rise and Fall of the Stave Power," which he lived to complete with the exception of three or four chapters, will be finished immediately and put to press by his private secretary, the Rev. Samuel Hunt of Natick.

MRS. GENERAL THOMAS publishes a card in which she reminds the stupid slanderers of her husband that he never asked his "State" for anything. General Thomas committed the error which a multitude shared, of thinking the United States would collapse without a struggle. The policy of Buchanan caused him to make the mistake. But when the country put on the war harness he was on the side of the Nation.

ITEMS OF INTEREST.

A LIVERPOOL company is negotiating with the Marquis of Bute's trustees for the re-establishment of a steamship line between Cardiff and New York.

THE tug J. C. Ingraham sailed at Erie, Pa., Tuesday morning, on her way from Buffalo to Ashtabula, and reports the lake free from ice and no impediment to navigation beyond the discontinuance of lights in light houses.

WM. CARLISLE, a young man from Kentucky, shot himself at the Good Samaritan Hospital, in Cincinnati, last Monday evening, and died shortly afterward. He was under treatment for lung disease, and growing despondent as to the result, committed suicide.

THE General Freight Agents of the eastern railroad lines held a meeting in Chicago on Monday for the purpose of equalizing the local rates. This was the only business transacted, but it is reported that the rates east are weakening, and will shortly be reduced.

AT the beginning of last week forty-two tons of meat were sold in London, which was shipped from New York to Liverpool, and thence by rail to London. The market was closed Christmas, Sunday and Monday. On Tuesday the meat sold rapidly at an average of six pence per pound.

AT Buffalo, Tuesday morning, during the temporary absence of the jailor, all the male prisoners in the county jail made an attack on the janitor, who had charge of the door. He rang the alarm, however, and the jailor arriving promptly, he compelled the prisoners to go back to their cells.

THE report of the President of the Zoological Garden of Cincinnati states that over $237,000 have been expended the past season for animals, improvement of grounds, etc. Fifty thousand people have visited the grounds since the opening —September 18th. Besides the numerous buildings already built, it is contemplated to erect, the coming season, a restaurant, at a cost of $30,000.

THE Charlie Ross sensation is still the absorbing topic in St. Albans, Vt., and bets of five hundred to fifty dollars are offered that the boy is the real Charlie Ross. The authorities are determined to hold the boy until his real identity is established, and have offered to pay Mr. Ross' expenses to come and see him. A Philadelphia gentleman saw the boy, and averred he was sure it was Charlie Ross.

THE United States steamer Supply, now at New York, will be ordered to Civita Vecchia, where she will receive the monument to be erected to the memory of those in the naval service who fell in defense of the Union, also such contributions as American artists wish to send to the Centennial exhibition. She will then proceed to Leghorn, for contributions from artists in that section. On her way home she will touch at Tongin, Morocco. No vessel will be sent to the north of Europe to receive contributions. The Supply, it is expected, will return to Philadelphia early in April.

A Cashier's Big Steal.

Mr. B. T. Babbitt, the soap manufacturer, who let his cashier steal several hundred thousand dollars from him, and did not know it till he was told of it, must be either a very incompetent or a very careless business manager. He had no suspicions excited against his cashier until after he had been five years in his service, and the defalcation as now ascertained was over $900,000. In 1872 he dismissed Beckwith on suspicion only, and not until the first of last November did he begin to hunt up evidence against him, and then he was occupying a new place of trust. How much of Mr. Babbitt's profits were stolen is shown by the reported fact that the receipts of the last eighteen months during which Beckwith was employed, were less than those of the eighteen months immediately succeeding his discharge by $678,000, notwithstanding that a reduction in prices had in the meantime taken place, such as would, on the same sales, have reduced the receipts by $100,000. This exhibits an extraordinary state of things in the soap establishment of Mr. Babbitt; a degree of carelessness which offered a premium on dishonesty in a clerk who was clear-headed enough to see the opportunity open to him to dip into his employer's receipts, and who was not restrained by the most impregnable principle. No merchant is justified in so tempting his servants.

THE COURT RECORD.

A Complete Report of the Proceedings in the Courts Yesterday.

U. S. District Court.
(Before Judge McCandless.)

In the case of Simmons & Co. vs. Thos. J. Fearl, of Somerset county, the argument on motion for a new trial was continued. Decision of Court reserved.

In the matter of R. S. Waring & Co. vs. John Spear & Co., of this city, on petition, an order to show cause was granted, returnable on the 11th instant.

In the matter of John Morford, of Greene county, bankrupt, an order was made for the sale of certain real estate.

J. W. Yost, of Erie county, filed a voluntary petition of bankruptcy. Referred to Register Woodruff.

United States vs. a quantity of tobacco claimed by Clement Hasslinger. Attachment and monition ordered to issue, returnable on the 1st of February.

T. D. Lincoln, Esq., of Cincinnati, was admitted to practice, on motion of R. B. Carnahan, Esq.

U. S. Circuit Court.
(Before Judge McKennan.)

McDonald & Perry vs. Gaylord et al. Action on an infringement of a patent for a Fix for puddling furnaces. Argument in progress by Bakewell and Kerr for complainants, and T. D. Lincoln, of Cincinnati, and D. T. Watson, of Pittsburgh, for respondents.

Common Pleas Court No. 1.
(Before Judges Stowe and Collier.)

The two cases of Hermann in trust, vs. Huckenstein, before reported, are still on trial.

Oliver McClintock & Co., vs. W. J. Spencer, before reported. Verdict for plaintiffs for $200.78.

Nicholas Carr vs. Patrick McGrady, with notice to J. B. Fowler. Verdict for plaintiff for $143.52.

James B. Hill vs. John Knowlson, owner, and Daniel Helty, contractor. Verdict for plaintiff for $445.77. Action on a mechanic's lien.

The Youngiove Architectural Iron Company vs. Chamberlain, Crawford & Co. On trial. Action for goods sold.

Geo. Herman vs. The Lawrenceville & Evergreen Passenger Railway Company. On trial. Action in ejectment for certain property at the terminus of the road at Evergreen.

In the matter of the voluntary assignment of John T. Wolff to D. C. Hoffman, bond of assignee for $38,000 filed and approved.

Trial List for To-day.

102. Magee vs. Carle et al.
123. McCabe vs. Lockhart.
169. The Peoples Fire Insurance Company vs. Rosefelt.
174. Same vs. Hagerman.
175. Same vs. Jennings.
176. Same vs. Eiler.
177. Same vs. Bruder.
125, 126. Berwald et al. vs. The Fame Insurance Company (2).
178. The Peoples' Fire Insurance Company vs. Sioniski.
179. Same vs. Hertz.
180, 181. Same vs. Hammond et al. (2).
182. Same vs. Matthews.
185. Sands & Rineman, use, vs McKelvey.
187. The Peoples' Fire Insurance Company vs. Hensel.
188. Same vs. Bronder.

Common Pleas Court No. 2.
(Before Judges Ewing, White and Kirkpatrick.)

Jacob Franz & Co. vs. Dr. Geo. W. Langfitt. Rule on defendant to show cause why judgment should not be entered for plaintiff for want of sufficient affidavit of defense.

John Scott, Esq., was admitted to practice, on motion of R. B. Carnahan, Esq.

Criminal Court.
(Before Judge Sterrett.)

A *nolle pros.* was allowed in the cases of Theodore Schneider and Peter Hess, charged with selling liquor without license.

Magdalena Smith is on trial on a charge of selling liquor on Sunday.

Fred. Altmas pleaded *nolo contendere* to a charge of false pretenses preferred by Chris. Hellner, and was sentenced forty days to the Workhouse.

The jury is out in the case of W. W Marquis, indicted for felonious assault and battery on oath of Patterson Huggins.

The jury is also out in the case of Patterson Huggins, indicted for aggravated assault and battery, on oath of W. W. Marquis.

C. C. Shmit was convicted of selling liquor on Sunday, charged by W. B. Ross.

A *nolle pros* was allowed in the case of James Harvey, George Hart and Frank McCullough, charged with robbery. The prosecutor, William Sheldon, requested the same.

George W. Groves, *alias* A. B. Young, indicted for selling lottery tickets, on oath of Samuel Graham pleaded *nolo contendere*.

The same party pleaded guilty to two other similar charges, in which Elizabeth Baldinger and A. Lightner were the prosecutors.

August Geisler was convicted of selling liquor on Sunday, charged by W. P. Ross.

Trial List for To-day.

Commonwealth vs.
Jas. Littell, Chas. Rodden, (2)
Col. Altvater, N. G. Steinhauser,
Justice Schaeffer, Wm. Davis,
Magdalena Smith, Patrick Beatty,
Sarah Jones, Kate Beatty,
Jacob Schlothauser, D. W. Bell,
Chas. Wyland, Louis Gryden,
Jno. Richey, (2) Wm. White,
Isaac Silverman, Conrad Sontag,
Jno. Sullivan, Fred. Starr,
Otto Foerstige et al. Thos. J. Taylor.
(2).

Court Brevities.

THE Court of Quarter Sessions has found a true bill against Charles Harbaugh, indicted for arson, in setting fire to a building on Mt. Washington.

THE application for a writ of *quo warranto* was made to Commor Pleas Court No. 1 yesterday by George Shiras, attorney of James G. Murray, Treasurer-elect. The facts set forth in the petition are the same as published yesterday. A rule to show cause, made returnable next Saturday, was issued.

THE Board of Commissioners met yesterday morning to sit upon Sheriff Fife, but that gentleman sent word that when he got ready to have that operation performed he would let them know. In other words, it was desired yesterday to fix the number, and pay of the employees in the Sheriff's office, but he is so exceedingly busy at present that he has not time to attend to the matter.

A PETITION was filed in the Common Pleas Court No. 1 yesterday, by Jas. Kelly, of Wilkinsburg, praying for the issuance of a *mandamus* against the Board of School Directors of Wilkins township, to compel them to pay to him $5,477.99 with interest from the 19th of last June. The petitioner sets forth that he loaned the district money during the war to offer as bounties to men to fill the quota of its draft, and there is yet due him the sum mentioned. A rule was granted on respondents returnable on next Saturday.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

Deeds Filed for Record.

The following transfers of real estate have been laced on file in the Recorder's office since our last report:

H. B. Jeffries to John Porter, July 28, 1875; lot No. 57 in Mellon's plan, Twenty-flat ward, city. Price.....$1,300

Helen M. Jeffries to John Porter, July 28, 1875; lot 58, same plan. Price.....$1,000

Thomas A. Mellon et ux. to Mrs. Jane Reed, Dec. 12, 1875; lots Nos. 90 and 91, Mellon's plan of Homewood, Twenty-first ward, city. Price.....$1,000

Peter Hitzel et ux. to Catharine Fronmuth, Dec. 15, 1875; lot on Centre street, Third ward, Allegheny. Price.....$1,150

A. H. McCormith to Jacob Zimmer, Nov. 10, 1875; lot on Diamond street, Third ward, city. Price.....$8,000

Wm. M. Grier, Jr., to J. W. Sadler, June 21, 1875; half of 3 lots on line of Plum Creek, in Versons. Price.....$400

John Agnew et ux. et al. to Joseph Erney, Nov. 1, 1865; stone coal underlying 42 acres 148.8 perches in Baldwin township. Price.....$23,608 75

Joseph Keeling et ux. to James H. Hays, Aug. 26, 1875, coal underlying 72 acres 88 perches in Baldwin township. Price.....$100

Peter C. Devlin et al. to Joseph Wallin & Co., December 27, 1875, two acres of coal land in Baldwin township. Price.....$1,200

William McKenna et ux. to C. J. Klocker et al. July 28, 1875; two lots on Dennison avenue, Twentieth ward, city. Price.....$2,500

Jacob Young et al. to Margaret Rupert, August 1, 1875; lot on 6 street, Verona. Price.....$600

James Douglass et ux. to John Thomas, February 12, 1875; lot in Elizabeth township. Price.$113.75

Sheriff's Sale Deed to J. W. Brainard, interest of Philip Weber in lot on Penn avenue, Fifteenth ward, city. Price.....$4,875

A. Douglass et ux. to Kellam Ice, Hamilton, December 27, 1875; lot on Mulberry street, Sewickley. Price.....$1,250

Wm. G. Rankin et ux. to Eliza Graham et al., December 31, 1875; 70 acres and 90 perches in Elizabeth township. Price.....$5,100

James F. Fleming et ux. to H. S. Fleming, October 29, 1875; three lots on Irwin avenue, four lots on Jackson street, and five lots on Fremont street, Second ward, Allegheny. Consideration.....nom.

James H. Hayset ux. to Joseph Keeling, August 26, 1875; coal underlying 26 acres in Baldwin township; also, same under 23 acres and 76 perches in same township, except 127 perches; also, 12 acres and 127.8 perches in same township. Price.....$100

Joseph Erny et ux. to same, December 10, 1875; coal underlying 42 acres 148 perches in same township. Price.....Nom.

George F. Kingsbury et ux. to Weitz Bros., December 21, 1875; lot in Eleventh ward, Allegheny. Price.....$425

Sheriff's Poll Deed to Job H. Dawson, November 5, 1875; lot in Bellevue borough. Price.....$600

Job H. Dawson to F. H. Weitz, December 1, 1875; same as above. Price.....$1,000

Joseph Keeling et ux. to Benj. F. Jones, January 3, 1876; coal underlying several tracts in Baldwin township, amounting to 83 acres 9 perches. Price.....$42,421

Hugh Gilleland et ux. to A. F. Gilleland, August 13, 1873; lot in Ohio township. Price.....$80

Mrs. Jane McKain to same, January 3, 1876; 4 lots in Eleventh ward, Allegheny. Price.....$2,200

A. F. Gilleland to Samuel McKain, January 3, 1876; lot on Ross township. Price.....$6,300

Cyrus Griestnor et ux. to David McCully, August 31, 1875; lot in Etna Price.....$300

Penitentiary Statistics.

The following Penitentiary statistics are taken from Warden Wright's report to the State Board of Public Charities for the quarter, ending December 31st:

Number received during the quarter.....81
Number discharged during the quarter 35
Number died during the quarter..... 2

Total number released..... 37

Increase..... 44
Number of inmates October 1, 1875.....525

Number of inmates January 1, 1876.....569

Of the eighty-one receipts during the quarter eleven had served terms in prison, ten of whom were re-committals to this institution.

Of the present inmates of the prison 566 are males and but three females. Only one female was received during 1875.

EAST FAIRFIELD, OHIO.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

EAST FAIRFIELD,
COLUMBIANA Co., O., Jan. 4, 1876.

This sequestered village is surrounded by good farming country, and the inhabitants are of that unsophisticated class, who are not often lacking in good eatables and enough to wear, but in the latter they are not patrons of the latest Paris and New York fashions. Their motto seems to be, "Live and let live." The place contains two churches—Disciple and Methodist—the latter have recently finished a new house for worship—a snug frame structure, surmounted by a cupola and *fairly finished*. There is a good common school, and the rural schools around seem to be doing well. The town is not a brisk place for business, nor is it often much of a place for news.

Recently there has been here a case of scandal, in which a nice young man, a fickle wife and an indignant husband are the parties implicated. The last scenes of the affair were an application for a divorce, and the wife sent into exile.

Last week the county teachers' institute was held at Letonia. Over two hundred teachers were in attendance, the most of them were connected with the graded schools in the county. Many of the rural teachers kept away and contined their schools for the reason that too much of the instruction given in such places is not practical in their department. This charge against county institutes is becoming common and it too often is justly made. The design of these meetings is good and commendable, but they are being too much perverted. They, too, often fall in their object. Reformation in them is needed. Something should be presented in them that would edify and encourage all classes of teachers from graded school principals to the humblest rural pedagogues. G. D. H.

GARNER THE SHEAVES.

Mr. Hammond, the Great Revivalist, Expected Here at an Early Day.

A movement is on foot to induce Mr. Hammond, the great revivalist, to visit this city and inaugurate a series of revival meetings. This gentleman was exceedingly successful in his labors on the Pacific coast, and his fame as a revivalist is quite as extensive as that of Moody and Sankey. Like Mr. Moody, he is full of magnetic force, and his formula is simplicity itself. His influence upon an audience is wonderful and lasting. An effort will be made to have all the ministers in the city join in an invitation to the great itinerant, and that failing he will receive an invitation from a number sufficiently large, no doubt, to induce him to come among us. Should he come, his ministrations will not be confined to this city alone, as arrangements will be made to have him extend the good work into the surrounding country. This matter was brought to the attention of the ministerial society by Dr. Scoveil yesterday afternoon, after adjournment of the regular meeting, but no definite conclusion was arrived at at that time.

Musical and Dramatic.

THERE is a rumor that Whitelaw Reid will go on the stage.

MLLE. TITIENS has met with unqualified success during her provincial tour.

MISS LINA LUCKHARDT, the charming young pianiste, was the chief attraction during the Levy concert tour.

MCKEE RANKIN'S "Two Orphans" traveling company has been disbauded; and the Indianapolis *Herald* says that the failure has seriously embarrassed Mr. Macauley, the Western theatrical manager.

MRS. LEVY (Miss Minnie Conway) being taken very ill, the Levy concert tour came to an abrupt conclusion at Erie, and the members of the company have all returned to New York, without having been paid their salaries.

MISS ANNA LOUISE CARY, the prima donna, has made an engagement to go to Vienna in the spring, after which she will remain in Europe for some time, to pursue her dramatic studies. She will return to America late in the summer, and will probably give a concert in Portland, Me., in September. She will sing in opera in this country next season under the management of Max Strakosch.

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DAILY GAZETTE.

FINANCIAL.

Latest Advices Concerning Money and Stock Matters.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, WEDNESDAY, January 5, 1876.

There was nothing of special interest in banking circles yesterday. In business circles the report is that collections are generally being quite promptly made, and the probabilities are the month, as it advances, will develop considerable ease among the business public. There is some movement in the direction of house-letting, and even toward the sales of property. It is generally stated among those in a position to know that there will be far more building done during next year than has taken place for a year or two past.

Says the Chicago *Tribune*: Last week was marked in financial circles by an almost precipitate change in the situation as far as concerned the movement of currency and the marketing of country produce. Up to that time there had been a steady drain of currency to the grain and cattle districts. But this was suddenly checked, and was succeeded by a counter-flow of currency to Chicago and orders of exchange to New York. The amount of loans sought for by correspondents of the Chicago banks in the shape of discounts, rediscounts, and renewals, has been unprecedented, and, added to the large losses of currency at this point, has made the "money market" unexpectedly tight. Unlike the usual order of things, the heavy flow of currency to the country has not been followed by a corresponding movement of crops and cattle to market. Immense stocks of these are now held throughout the Western States. Low prices and uncertain markets have made the farmers languid about forwarding their stuff for sale. The immediate effects have been beneficial upon the loan market here, giving employment to funds for which there was little need on account of the unusually independent condition of our staple and commercial and manufacturing interests. It is noteworthy that while the country demand continues little less for loans to carry the crops, the banks here are growing less liberal, and are restricting their advances. This is needed necessary by the unusually low state of country balances here, and of Chicago balances East. This arrest of the supply of the sinews of war may compel a freer realization of produce for money, and in this event no great recovery of prices can be expected for some time.

NEW YORK, January 4, 1876.

Money closed at 7 to gold interest, after loaning at 1-64; prime mercantile paper 7@8. The customs receipts were $568,000. The Assistant Treasurer disbursed $302,000. The clearings were $76,000,000. The produce exports for the week were $4,000,000. Sterling was weak; 484@488. Gold opened and closed at 112¾, with sales in the interim at 112¾ and 112¾. The rates paid for carrying were 6, 6¼, 7, 5 and 4 per cent. Government bonds were firm and in good demand. Railroad bonds were firm, with a well distributed business. The special feature was Union Pacific firsts, which advanced to 103¼ and closed at 103. Chicago & Northwestern consolidated coupon gold bonds were strong, selling at 85¾, with none offering at the close under 86. Milwaukee & St. Paul consolidated sinking funds advanced to 80. State securities were steady. Stocks were irregular, but in the main higher, opening strong, advancing from ¼ to 1¼ per cent., but subsequently became weak, and the greater portion of the advance was lost. After the second call the market again advanced ¼ to ¾ per cent., and remained strong, with the exception of Pacific Mail, until near the close, when there was a fractional decline. The features of the day were Lake Shore, Western Union Telegraph and St. Paul preferred. The transactions aggregated 111,000 shares, with the principal dealings as follows: Pacific Mail 20,000, Western Union 12,000, Erie 10,000, St. Paul preferred 8,000, and Lake Shore 47,000.

Governments.—U. S. coupons of 1881, 120¾; do of '65, 115¾; do of '65, new, 117; do of '67, 119¾; do of '68, 120; new 5s, 116¾; 10-40s registered, 117¾; do coupons, 118; currency 6s, 122½.

State Bonds.—Tennessee, 6s, old, 41; do 6s, new, 40¾; Virginia, old, 37; do new, 38; Missouri 6s, 100¾.

Stocks.—Western Union Telegraph, 74¾; Pacific Mail, 38¾; Mariposa, 9½; Mariposa preferred, 10; Adams Express, 102; Fargo Express, 84½; American Express, 56½; U. S. Express, 62½; New York Central, 105½; Erie, 15½; do preferred, 31; Rock Island, 106; St. Paul, 35½; do preferred, 67½; Terre Haute, 5; do preferred, 20; Delaware, Lackawanna & Western, 117½; Indiana Central, 3½; Hannibal & St. Joseph, 12½; Union Pacific bonds, 103; Union Pacific land grants, 111½; Union Pacific sinking fund bonds, 94½; Harlem, 130½; do preferred, 131; Michigan Central, 59; Panama, 27; Union Pacific stocks, 74; Lake Shore, 61½; Illinois Central, 93¾, Cleveland & Pittsburgh, 89½; Northwestern, 38¾; do preferred, 58½; C. C. C. & I., 59½; New Jersey Central, 109½; Wabash, 8; do preferred, 44; Fort Wayne, 97½; Chicago & Alton, 97½; do preferred, 96; Ohio & Mississippi, 16¼; Atlantic & Pacific Telegraph, 18¾; Chicago, Burlington & Quincy, 115½; Central Pacific bonds, 5.

LONDON, January 4.—The amount of bullion withdrawn from the Bank of England to-day was £261,000. Consols: money, 93 11-16; account, 93 13-16; 5-20s of '65, 104½; 5-20s of 1867, 108; 10-40s, 106½; new 5s, 105½; New York Central, 97; Erie, 14½; do preferred, 30.

PARIS, January 4.—Rentes, 66f 20c.

FRANKFORT, January 4.—New 5s, 99½.

COMMERCIAL.

Condition of the Markets at Home and Abroad.

DAILY REPORT OF PITTSBURGH MARKETS,

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, TUESDAY, January 4, 1876.

The leading merchandise markets continue quiet, and, in a general way, present nothing important or deserving of special mention to which reference has not previously been made in these columns. The only noticeable change in prices is in Roasted Coffee, which has been reduced ½c per lb.

APPLES—The market continues dull and prices are weak but unchanged; selling at $2,50@3 per bbl for common to fair, and $3,25@3,50 for prime to choice.

APPLE BUTTER—70@75 per gallon.

BEANS—Continue dull, but prices have undergone no recent change. Navies quotable at $1,25 per bushel to the trade.

BUTTER—The supply continues to accumulate, and the market is reported dull, with prices weak and drooping, some dealers report that they are selling more than 25@26c for prime rolls, while others still quote at 28c. All agree, however, in reporting a dull market.

CHEESE—Trade in this article continues dull, but prices remain as last quoted —prime Ohio Factory, 13¼@14c; ditto New York, 14@14½c.

CRANBERRIES—$11@12 per bbl.

DRESSED HOGS—8@8½c.

DRIED FRUIT—Market quiet and unchanged. Apples, 10@11c per lb. for prime to choice. Peaches, 12½@13c for prime old halves.

EGGS—The market continues dull, and prices are weak and drooping—we hear of fresh being offered at 25@26 cents, with but little inquiry.

FLOUR—There is nothing new to note in regard to this staple; the demand continues light, and prices remain unchanged. We quote: Spring wheat flours, $6,25@6,50 for Wisconsins; $6,50@6,75 for Minnesotas; new red winters, $6,00@6,75; choice old, $7. Rye Flour, $5@5,25 per barrel. Buckwheat Flour, 3@3½c per lb.

GRAIN—The grain markets continue quiet, with a demand confined mainly to supplying immediate wants, while as regards prices, there have been no important changes for several days. Wheat is still quoted at $1,20@1,30 for fair to prime new Penna. red; $1,35@1,35 for northwestern ditto; and $1,30@1,40 for white. Sales of good white Oats at 43c; and good mixed offered at 40@41c. But few western oats in this market. New Shelled Corn, on track, 52@55c; new ear, 48@50c, according to quality and condition. Rye is still quoted at 80@83c, with but little doing.

GROCERIES—Trade continues quiet, but our merchants anticipate an increased demand for the leading staples within the next week or two. We reduced our quotations for Roasted Coffee half a cent in our last issue, but neglected to call attention to the fact. Sugars firm but quiet. New Orleans Molasses is cheaper than for several years, and an increased consumption is expected in consequence.

SUGARS.

Cut Loaf	12¾	Standard A	10¾
Crushed	11¾	Standard Ex C	10¼
Granulated	11¼	Refined Yellows	9½@ 9¾
Powdered	11¼	N. O. new crop	8½@ 9¼
Standard A	10¾		

COFFEES.

Fancy Rio	25	E. Rio, lb pkgs	22
Prime Rio	24½@25	S. Rio, loose	21¾
Good Rio	22 @23	Roasted Java	40
Old Gov. Java	34		

RICE.

Carolina	8	Rangoon	7

TEAS.

Young Hyson	45 @1 00	Japan	60 @ 65
Gunpowder	60 @1 10	Oolong	55 @ 65
Imperial	60 @ 90	Souchong	55 @ 75

FRUITS.

Val. Raisins, per lb	11½	Turkish Prunes	8
S. Raisins, per box	2 75	French Prunes	9@12
Catawba, per lb			

SYRUPS.

Choice	70 @75	Fair	55 @60
Prime	65 @70	Dark	45 @50

MOLASSES.

N.O. choice	45	N.O. strictly prime	42
N.O. prime	40	Demarara	30@35

SOAPS.

Best Wax	7¾	Babbitt's Best, per box	3 50
Superior Wax	7¼	Do. second quality	2 75
Woman's Friend	5½	White Russian, per box	3 50
Duchess, per box	3 50		

HAY—Baled quoted at $12@13 for upland prairie and $17@20 for timothy, and market dull.

MILL FEED—Continues dull, but prices remain about as last quoted.

ONIONS—$1,25@1,50 per bbl.

POTATOES—The market continues dull, and notwithstanding the receipts are only moderate, prices are barely maintained; prime Peach Blows, on track, 40@42c; Peerless, 38@40c.

POULTRY—Dressed Chickens, 11@12c; live Chickens, 45@55c per pair; dressed Turkeys, 14@15c.

PROVISIONS—Our latest western advices report the hog product firmer, but, as yet, there has been no advance in prices in our market. Hogs have stiffened up and advanced considerably, both here and elsewhere, within the past few days.

Hams—Extra S. C.	15	Do. half barrels	14
Do. Plain	15	Beef (for export or number uss, in tierces	—
Shoulders, Ex. S. C.	11	Do. in ½ bbls	—
Breast Bacon, S. C.	15	Do. in pickle	—
Dried Beef, Ex. S. C.	12	Pig Pork	16¾
Lard Cured, old	14	Do. 8 lb caddies	16¾
Beef Tongues, S. C.	9c	Do. 5 lb do	16¾
Pure Lard	14	Do. 3 lb do	16¾
Bacon Shoulders	10	Do. 5 lb do	17¼
Do. Sides	—	Do. 6 lb do	17
Short Rib Sides	13½	Ham Sausage	12
Clear Sides	14	Carbon Oil	11
Mess Pork, per bbl	$21,00	Cheese	14
Family Mess Pork	23,00	Pig's Feet	—
Short Cut	21,00	Do. do, ½ bbls	—
Lard, Prime Leaf in	10c	Do. do, bbls	—
Do. Kettle	13½		

RAGS—Steady at 3c per pound for good country mixed.

TALLOW—Chandlers Tallow, city rendered, 10a10¼c; country do., 8¾a9c.

PITTSBURGH PETROLEUM MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, TUESDAY, January 4, 1876.

The Crude market was considerably excited to-day, and, as compared with yesterday, a sharp advance in prices was established. United and Conduit certificates were quoted at $1,51¾@1,60, an advance of 10a15c per bbl; immediate shipment at Parker, $1,47½. Later in the day the market was reported easier. Refined as offrm and higher; quotations at 13a13½c delivered in Philadelphia, and 10a10¼c on cars here—inside figures bid. The improvement in refined was caused by an increased number of charters, the effect of which was to cheapen ocean freights.

Oil Barrels also firmer, in sympathy with the improvement in oil, but unchanged; city make have been selling with'n the past few days as low as $1,15, but there are now but few sellers at this figure.

Shipper.	Consignee.	Bbls.
J. J. Fisher	Penn. R. R. Co.	80
G. N. Robinson	D. Bly's Refinery.	160
Total		240

CRUDE OIL RECEIVED PER ALLEGHENY VALLEY R. R.

Shipper.	Consignee.	Bbls.
Lockhart & F	Warden, F. & Co.	414
J. A. McKee & Sons	J. S. Davis	250
Total		664

THE IRON TRADE.

General Outlook—Some Interesting Items and Figures.

The following is the annual review of the iron trade by Edward Samuel & Co., of Philadelphia:

PIG IRON in this market, for the past year, has been handled in small parcels, excepting in sales made to the pipe founders, who have been the principal consumers of No. 2 and No. 3. Prices were remarkably steady from Jan. to July, since which time they have been on a descending scale, and now sales of standard makes of Nos. 2 and 3 are quoted at $20 and $18 currency f. o. b. cars at the furnace, or, at the present gold premium of 13 per cent., equal to $17,70 and $15,93 in gold figures, which, since 1842, have only been reached in years of the greatest depression of our trade, to wit: in 1849, 1850, 1851, and until July of 1852, again for a short period in 1861. Looking at the past, the only natural conclusion that can be drawn is that the present prices are too low, and that the reaction is but a matter of time. It is uniformly conceded that a rapid rise would be as injurious in the end as the present condition of affairs, and it is therefore to be hoped that the change will be gradual.

The production of pig for the last twelve months has been, considering the limited demand, unprecedentedly large, and the continuous weakening of prices must be attributed more to the fact than any other. The warehousing and warrant system, introduced about a year ago, has not resulted in the complete success expected by its projectors, but enough has been done to warrant the continuance of the business, and we have no doubt that before long the advantages and security of warrants, especially at present low prices of metal, will be appreciated by capitalists and bankers. Below we give the estimated stocks of pig iron on hand in the different districts in gross tons.

Estimated stock of Anthracite Pig Iron on hand:

	Dec'74	Dec'75	Inc.	Dec.
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
Lehigh Valley, including part of the Jersey Group	75,000	50,000	25,000	
Schuylkill	75,000	25,000	50,000	
Lower Susquehanna	30,000	20,000		10,000
Upper Susquehanna, Lackawanna and Wyoming Valleys	100,000	25,000	75,000	
Shenango and Mahoning	100,000	26,000		74,000

In charcoal pig metal the stock on hand at the close of last year aggregated at least 275,000 gross tons for the entire country, and prices have consequently been much depressed the year through. The stocks have been considerably reduced by consumption, and the low prices prevailing have prevented a large number of stacks from continuing operations. About $22 per ton is the selling price of good makes, although some few of superior quality for specialities are being sold at $25, and others of inferior or known make are selling as low as $20. These figures apply to cold or warm blast irons, the prices of hot blast western irons being much lower.

The production of Pig Metal as ascertained for 1871, 1872, 1873, 1874, and estimated for 1875, is as follows:

	Anthracite.	Soft Coal and Coke.
1871	956,008 tons.	570,000 tons.
1872	1,369,812 "	570,000 "
1873	1,342,754 "	933,900 "
1874	1,202,144 "	888,612 "
1875		

	Charcoal.	Anthracite & Coke.	Total in tons of 2,000 lbs.
1871	585,000 tons.	—— tons.	1,912,008
1872	530,387 "	37,246 "	2,854,538
1873	577,020 "	44,094 "	2,896,272
1874	572,817 "	25,840 "	2,689,413
1875			2,000,000

Comparative number of furnaces out of blast December, 1874, and December 1875:

Productive capacity per week.	1874.	1875.	1874.	1875.
Anthracite	71	122	13,120 tons.	20,315 tons.
Soft coal and coke	26	122	21,370 "	21,800 "
Anthra. and coke	2	1	700 "	350 "
Charcoal	128	153	9,020 "	11,853 "
Total	231	298	43,020 tons.	54,068 tons.

Total number of furnaces in the country, 713; with an annual capacity of 4,000,000 gross tons.

In old rails and scrap Iron there have been no importations except in the latter, crop ends of foreign bars for steel purposes. The domestic supply has been fully equal to the demand, and in old rails very much in excess. The price of wrought scrap iron has been pretty well maintained, but that of old rails has been continually weakening in consequence of the oversupply and little demand, but bids fair to continue so long as the replacement of iron rails by steel keeps up. Bessemer steel rails and crop ends have been in fair demand, but the manufacture of wire, wagon tire, crow bars, &c.

New Iron Rails of domestic manufacture have continued to decline, the price in January last having been $50 at mill, and today orders can be placed at $45 and under for heavy sections. The mills generally have been very dull, and the output has been materially reduced, the low prices prevailing for steel rails having caused railroad managers to relay their worst lines with steel, and this reduces materially the demand for Iron rails. The output for 1873 was 761,602 net tons; that for 1874, 584,402 net tons; and the estimated production for 1875, 450,000 net tons.

Steel Rails have been in fair demand throughout the year, but at materially lower prices. The works generally have been fully occupied, and many with orders at present booked for delivery well into the future. Prices ranged from $75 in January—on new contracts—to $65 in December. The estimated production for the year is 250,000 net tons.

Output of iron and steel rails, in tons of 2,000 lbs.:

	Tons.	Bessemer Steel Rails
		Tons.
1871	775,733	94,070
1872	1,000,000	129,015
1873	896,077	144,944
1874	729,412	250,000
1875 (estim'd)	700,000	

Merchant Bars have been dull and at unremunerative figures the year through, and the outlook does not promise anything better. Nearly all the country mills are closed and have been for some time past. The western mills have offered their iron at two to three-tenth cents per pound less than our city mills will accept orders at. Fortunately there has been but little trouble in the east with the puddlers, and where there have been any strikes they have been of short duration. With the reduced wages and the low price for raw material, an increased demand in the only thing wanted to place this branch of the trade on a prosperous basis.

In reviewing the prices of both raw and manufactured iron it will be noticed that raw irons have shown a greater percentage of decrease in values than the manufactured iron; for instance: Pig Iron from $22 to $18 for No. 3 mill iron, or say 18 per cent.; old iron rails from $30 to $25, or 17 per cent; whereas, new iron rails have fallen from $50 to $45, or 14 per cent; a difference of 3 to 4 per cent. in favor of the manufacturer. Nor has this been the only difference, for coupled with it is a heavy reduction in both skilled and common labor; so that looking at the interests of the makers of finished iron, their position is certainly better than this time a year ago. For the makers of pig, a reduction in the cost of ores and of general labor has placed them on a footing equal, we believe, to the decline in the price of their products.

The production of pig iron in '74 was largely in excess of the estimates, amounting to 2,689,413 net tons, and, taken with the large production of this year (considering the small demand), has held over the market a large unsold balance, which has had a most depressing effect. There has been but slight trouble with labor during the year, the only strike of any duration being that of the puddlers in Pittsburgh, and this was eventually compromised by concessions on both sides. In the east the hands have generally accepted all fair reductions asked by the employers without trouble. That a much larger consumption of iron has not occurred is not so much due to the fact that it was not wanted, but because a general want of confidence had existed, especially in new railroad enterprises, which practically prevented business. Could this element of uncertainty be removed, the volume of business would expand immensely; but it requires time, and time only, to cure this. It is undoubtedly the fact that the trade is to-day in a better position than a year ago, although prices are nominally lower, and demand at present at a standstill: but this latter is generally the case at this time of the year, most of the large purchasers having taken advantage of warmer transportation a month since.

Without attempting to predict for so uncertain a future, we can at least safely state that prices are very near bottom.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Chicago.

CHICAGO, January 4, 1875.

FLOUR—Dull and nominal.

GRAIN—Wheat in fair demand, but at lower rates; No. 2 Chicago spring 95¾c spot; 96¾c February; $1,05 May; No. 2 Chicago spring 78¾@78¾c; rejected 42c. Corn: cash higher and options steady; No. 2 43¾c spot; 43¾c bid January; 42¾c bid February. Oats firm; No. 2 30c bid cash; 30½c February. Rye dull and prices a shade lower at 66c. Barley dull and prices a shade lower; 78¾c spot; 76c February.

HOGS—Dressed quiet at $7,85@7,90.

PROVISIONS—Pork opened strong and higher, and closed at inside prices; $19,20 spot; $19,37½ February; $19,80 March. Lard fairly active and a shade higher; closed with a continued upward tendency; $12,27½ spot; $12,40@12,42½ February; $12,60@12,62½ March. Bulk meats firmer at 7, 7¼, 10c@10½c.

WHISKY—$1,09.

On Call Board wheat was unchanged. Corn easier at 42¾@42¾c February. Oats unchanged. Pork easier at $19,15 cash; $19,25@19,37½ February. Lard unchanged.

New York.

NEW YORK, January 4.—Flour: receipts 22,000 barrels; slightly in buyers' favor; moderate business doing for export and home use; superfine State and western $4,25@4,80; common to good extra $4,90@5,35; good to choice $5,40@5,90; white wheat extra $5,85@7,75; extra Ohio $4,90@7,35; extra good to prime $5,75@7,25; choice to double extra $7,30@9. Rye flour dull at $4,40@5,30. Corn meal in fair demand; western $3,10@3,50. Wheat: quiet; receipts 29,400 bushels; No. 2 Chicago spring store $1,27½; No. 3 do $1,07@1,08; No. 2 Milwaukee store $1,25; No 3 do $1,06; winter red western $1,30@1,30; rejected spring $1,00@1,04½; ungraded red $1,06@1,12; amber western $1,35@1,38. Rye steady; western 86@90c; State delivered 85@87c; sales in bond 90c. Barley firm and very active. Corn: 2-rowed State 90c; 4-rowed State $1,40; Canada $1,31. Malt quiet and unchanged. Corn heavy and lower; receipts 20,800 bushels; western mixed, no grade 48c; low mixed graded 64½c; mixed graded 67@67½c; yellow graded 68@69½c; old western mixed and yellow 73@74½c. Oats dull and heavy; receipts 17,000 bushels; mixed western and State 44@46c; white do 46@48c. Hay nominal. Hops firm; eastern, western and New York state 10@16c; California 17@20c. Rio Coffee quiet and unchanged. Sugar quiet; fair to good refining 7 3-8@8¾c; prime 8¾c; refined unchanged. Molasses: New Orleans in moderate demand at 50@55c. Rice quiet and unchanged. Petroleum quiet and firm; crude 7¾@7¾c; refined 13¾c; cases 17@18c; naptha 18@19c. Tallow dull at 9¾c. Strained Rosin dull at $1,60@1,75. Spirits turpentine firmer at 35½c. Eggs unchanged. Pork firmer; new mess jobbing at $20,75@21. Dressed hogs scarce and firm; western $8,75@9,25. Beef quiet; new plain mess $11@11,50; new extra do $12. Cut meats: western quiet; western long clear middles 10¼c. Lard steady; prime steam February 12 3-16c. Butter: western 16@25c; State 23@31c. Cheese quiet at 6@12½c. Whisky lower at $1,12@1,13½.

Foreign.

LONDON, January 4.—Refined petroleum 11½@12d; spirits 9 11d. Spirits of turpentine 24s. Linseed oil 24s@24s 3d; Calcutta linseed 52s@54s.

LIVERPOOL, January 4.—Cotton quiet and unchanged; middling Orleans 5 15-16d; middling Orleans 7 3-16d; sales of 10,000 bales, including 1,000 bales for speculation and export; 6,000 American. Yarns and fabrics at Manchester quiet. Wheat receipts in the past 3 days 39,000 qrs., No. 2 red western spring 15s 10d@16s. Corn receipts mixed 30s 3d@31s; old western mixed 32s@32s 3d. Mess pork 85s. Bacon: long clear middles 49s 3d. Cheese 70s.

ANTWERP, January 4.—Petroleum 20f.

Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, January 4.—Petroleum firm; 12½@13c for refined; 16¾c for crude. Flour quiet but steady; supers $4@4,50; extras $4,75@5,25; Iowa, Wisconsin and Minnesota family $5,50@6,50; Pennsylvania, Indiana and Ohio $5,75@6,75; high grades and patents $7@8,50. Wheat dull; Pennsylvania red $1,25@1,38; western do $1,30; amber $1,40. Rye: 90c for Pennsylvania. Corn less active; yellow 50@52c; mixed 49@50c. Oats unchanged. Whisky declined; $1,13 for western; $1,19 for iron-bound.

Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, January 4.—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat quiet at $1,25@1,35. Pork dull; $19,75 spot. Lard steady; held for $12,40; seller February $12,37½@12,40; seller March $12,62½@12,65; kettle 12½@13c. Bulk meats quiet. Whisky: demand fair and market firm at $1,14.

Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, January 4.—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat firm; No. 2 western red $1,32; Pennsylvania red $1,32. Provisions dull and unsettled. Pork: new $21,00. Petroleum firmer and higher; crude 12½c; refined 13½c. Coffee dull and unchanged. Whisky dull and heavy at $1,12¾@1,13.

Toledo.

TOLEDO, January 4.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat steady; No. 2 white Wabash $1,32; No. 2 red $1,27½; No. 2 Michigan $1,30; amber $1,30¾; seller February $1,29¾, seller March $1,32¾; seller April $1,34¾. Corn quiet and steady; high mixed spot and seller February 48½c; low mixed 47c; old 50c; no grade 41½@44c; damaged 40c. Oats dull; No. 2 46½c; Michigan 45c.

St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, January 4.—Flour quiet and weak, but unchanged; very little doing. Corn firmer and higher, but inactive. Pork dull; $19,50 asked; $19,25 bid; $19,50 bid March. Bacon quiet and unchanged; only a jobbing trade. Lard nominal and dull and nominal. Whisky dull and lower; $1,09.

Milwaukee.

MILWAUKEE, January 4.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat steady; No. 1 Milwaukee $1 04½; hard $1,07¾; hard $1,12; No. 2 spring no. No. 2 do. Corn steady; No. 2 mixed 46c; cash; better supply; cars; No. 2 41c. Oats steady; No. 2 spring 32c. Rye quiet and nominal; No. 1 82c.

Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, January 4.—Flour firm and unchanged. Wheat firm at $1,20@1,25. Whisky steady at $1,11½.

Cleveland.

CLEVELAND, January 4.—Petroleum firm and unchanged.

Live Stock.

BUFFALO, January 4.—Cattle: receipts 541 head; total supply for the week 5,134; market dull and slow, dealers holding for strong last week's prices; some lots are a shade to 10c off, with a downward tendency; sales of 1,800 sheep and lambs; receipts 1,200 head; total for the week 4,600; market nominally quiet; sales of 1,800 sheep and lambs; receipts 1,200 head; total for the week 4,600; market nominally quiet; sales of yesterday; prices ¼ to ¾c advance on last week, medium quality being the highest. Hogs: receipts 620 head; total for the week 6,500; market yesterday opened fairly active; all offerings disposed of; Yorkers $7,15@7,28; heavy $7,15@7,25; no market to-day.

WATERTOWN, January 4.—Cattle: receipts 724 head; the receipts over Northern roads were lighter this week than the last summer; dealers were discouraged, owing to large quantities Chicago beef being in the city, shipped by rail direct, which had apparently filled the avenues of trade; market dull; sales of choice at $7,50; ext s $8,50@9,50; first quality $7@8,25; second $6 @6,75; third $5@5,75. Sheep and lambs: receipts 2,350; sheep unchanged; quality poor and supply light; sales in lots at $2@3,50 each; extra $3,50@ 4,50.

CHICAGO, January 4.—Cattle: receipts 3,400 head; market dull, except for butchers, which are fairly active; prices unchanged; shipments 118. Hogs: receipts 9,000 head; 10@15c higher for packing, which sold at $6,75@7; light [illegible]7 10@7,25; New England $7,14@7,20; shipments 470. Sheep: receipts 700 head; market quiet and firm; $4,25@ 5,25.

ST. LOUIS, January 4.—Hogs dull; shipping $6,25@6,50; packing $6,70@7, inferr extra. Cattle steady, with a good demand for butchers; nothing doing by shippers; good to choice native cows $2@3¼; common to fair $2@3; prime steers 5¾@5¾c; stockers 2½@4c; native feeders 4@4½c.

CINCINNATI, January 4.—Hogs dull; common to good light $6,75@7; fair to good packing $6,70@7,20; choice heavy $7,20@7,40.

INDIANAPOLIS, January 4.—Hogs: receipts 1,000; prices $6,65@7,00.

Wool.

PHILADELPHIA, January 4.—Wool: demand quiet; more firmly held; Ohio, Pennsylvania and West Virginia XX and above 46@46c; X 43@47½c; medium 50@54c; coarse 46@50c; new York, Michigan, Indiana and western fine 43@45c; medium 50@54c; coarse 46@48c; combing washed 52@52c; do unwashed 42@44c; Canada combing 48c; fine unwashed 31@32c; coarse and medium do 35@40c; tub washed 50@57c; extra and merino pulled 46@ 47c; No 1 and super pulled 38@42c.

Dry Goods.

NEW YORK, January 4.—Business continued quiet with package houses and was light in the aggregate amount. Cotton goods are unchanged. Brown sheetings are in moderate demand. Printed prints are in fair request, and shirtings rather more active. Imported spool cotton was reduced to 67½c. Woolen goods moved slowly. Foreign goods are dull.

Cotton.

NEW YORK, January 4.—Cotton steady at 12 5-16@12¾c; futures closed quiet, but steady; January 12 7-32@12¾c; February 12¾@12 13-32c; March 12 25-32@13 1-32c; April 13 13-32@13 23-32c; May 13 25-32@13 29-32c; June 14 5-16c; July 14 7-16@14½c; August 14 17-32@14 19-32c.

NEW ORLEANS, January 4.—Cotton: demand good, but buyers claim further concessions; sales of 10,500 bales; prices irregular, ordinary to strict ordinary 9@9¾c; good ordinary to strict good ordinary 10¾c; low middling to strict low middling 11@11¾c; middling to strict middling 12⅛ @12⅝c; good middling to middling fair 13⅜@14c; receipts net 9,741 bales; gross 11,668 bales; exports to continent 5,481; coastwise 1,363; Great Britain 4,814; stock 231,246.

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PITTSBURGH, CINCINNATI & ST. LOUIS RAILROAD COMPANY.—1 set wheels, T. Hare & Bro; 10 bbls primed, S. S. Marvin & Co; 1 box books, A. H. English & Co; 56 sks d apples, R. Dickey & Co; 12 cases 1 tobacco, Maul & G; 40 kegs beer, A. B. Bihlman; 2 bxs lard, J. Irwin; 1 bbl crackers, S. S. Marvin & Co; 3 bxs s wrappers, J. G. Staud; 3 kegs butter, C. Atwell; 50 bbls whisky, F. Evert; 1 keg sugar, J. Affelder; 40 cads tobacco, Arbuckles & Co; 189 pcs p lead, Penn Lead Co; 16 kegs beer, D. Drane; 1 tub butter, C. Atwell; 31 sks rags, J. Dunlap, 9 tubs butter, Gaskey B. & Co; 5 iron safes, Hall's Safe & Lock Co; 190 pigs lead, 188 do, Penn Lead Co; 1 bbl lard, C. S. Close; 5 sunt bxs, Arbuckles & Co; 36 saws (in boards), Lippencott & Co; 2 cars o bbls, Elkins & F; 225 sks oats, H. J. McCracken & Bro; 2 pkgs paper, E. B. Mahood.

ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD.—25 cars coal, Sable Coal Co; 21 do, New York & Cleveland Gas Coal Co; 7 do, Sup. Fr. W. & C. R. R. Co; 29 do, Armstrong, D. & Co; 6 do, C. & P. R. R; 1 do, C. D. Graham; 5 do, A. V. R. R. Co; 1 do brick, Jones & Z; 28 do stone, Isabella Furnace Co; 12 do, Lucy Furnace Co; 12 do, Shoenberger, R. & Co; 2 do clay, Erskine & Co; 16 do coal, Cleveland Gas Co; 1 do tar, C. T. Place; 1 do hay, Laing & McK; 2 do barley, H. Rea Jr; 2 do hay, James A. Diff; 1 do, Irwin & Hill; 1 do, McEann & Al; 1 do pipe, Godfrey & C; 1 do barrels, Seneca Oil Works; 1 car vitrol, Lockhart & F; 8 bbls oil, George W. Glass; 10 bdls h irons, Jones & L; 1 box sundr, Gill Bros; 2 em barrels, J. J. Rhodes; 1 wheel, G. H. Moore; 4 em barrels, Pierce, D. & Co; 8 do, 1 em hf do, Munhall & Co; 1 lot sundr, Horner & Co; 1 s machine, 2 bxs h h goods, John Haines; 2 bxs g seeds, D. M. Perry & Co; 3 bxs h h goods, 1 trunk, 1 roll carpet, 1 bureau and contents, J. R. Capson; 31 empty kegs, I. Leisey & Co; 1 box mdse, Reymer Bros; 4 d kegs, W. Hoffman; 1 bbl sundr, 1 do nuts, C. L. Fiaccus; 2 kegs beer, Spencer, McK. & Co; 2 bags hops, J. Rhodes; 2 bxs ware, Kilborn, J. & Co; 1 do, Frisbee & Co.

PITTSBURGH, FT. WAYNE & CHICAGO R. R. Co.—1 car flour, F. H. Seghmyer; 1 do, Watt, L. & Co; 1 keg butter, C. W. Hazel & Co; 14 pkgs do, 1 crate eggs, 1 bbl 11 apples, 9 bxs cheese, Bradley & Co; 2 cases tobacco, T. C. Jenkins; 1 car 1 oil, Fahnestock White Lead Co; 1 do hay, Kell & B; 144 sks rye, 36 do oats, W. J. Meek; 50 bbls oil, W. H. Byram; 25 do, A. D. Clark; 12 bbls butter, Neal & Co; 5 do, do eggs, Wilbert & W; 9 bxs butter, 1 pkg eggs, 1 do beeswax, G. L. Peabody; 33 doz brooms, Arbuckles & Co; 83 bags bw flour, A. Allen; 10 bbls, J. A. Renshaw; 25 bbls soap, A. Kirkpatrick & Co; 20 do, J. S. Dilworth & Co.

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH R. R.—1 car barley, W. Hamilton; 52 bxs f fish, Garrett & S; 1 bbls hams, B. Pflaum; 4 bbls s steel, Mingle, B. & P; 2 bxs scales, Fairbanks, M. & Co; 1 bxs books, S. A. Clark; 50 sks oats 61 sks potatoes, F. Schield; 1 car s pipes, W. Hutchinson; 5 bbls oil, Paine, A. & T; 2 bbls flour, Schomaker & Co; 1 car f brick, Adams & Co; 53 bills wood in shape, T. Hare & Co; 887 bills posts, Godfrey,

LATEST NEWS.

Organization of the Legislature.

E. W. Davis, of Philadelphia, Elected President Pro Tem. of the Senate.

The Newly Appointed Officers.

Gov. Hartranft to be Inaugurated on January 18th.

The House Discussing the Question of Taking Up Old Business.

Special to the Pittsburgh Gazette.

HARRISBURG, January 4, 1876.

SENATE.

The Senate met at 12 o'clock. Lieutenant Governor Latta called the body to order. Rev. Mr. Parton, of the Presbyterian church, offered a prayer.

Returns of the Last Senatorial Election.

On motion of Mr. NEWMYER, the returns of the last Senatorial election were opened and read.

Mr. DAVIS stated that Mr. Bussey, of York, could not be present because of illness.

Swearing in the New Members.

The oath of office was administered by Judge Livingston, of Lancaster, to the new Senators. Messrs. Braggins and Butterfield swore with uplifted hand; Messrs. Barnett, Hellman and Lawrence affirmed; Messrs. Warfel, Smith, Boyer, Lemon, Thomas, Hays and Allen by the book.

Election of President Pro Tem.

Mr. WATSON moved that the Senate proceed to the election of a President *pro tem.*

Mr. DILL argued that the election of that office was unnecessary, having been done at the close of last session.

The motion of Mr. Watson was adopted by a strictly party vote, forty-nine Republicans voting for it and seventeen Democrats against. All the Republicans present but Senator Davis voted for Mr. Davis for Speaker *pro tem.* Mr. Davis voted for Mr. Dill. The Democrats did not respond when their names were called.

The President of the Senate appointed Messrs. Strang and Dill a committee to conduct him to the chair. The oath of office was administered to the President *pro tem.* by Judge Livingston.

Chief Clerk.

Mr. ANDERSON, of Allegheny, nominated for Chief Clerk Russell Errett, who received the votes of all the Republicans, the Democrats declining to vote.

Ready for Business.

Messrs. Ernest and Ermentrout were appointed a committee to inform the House that the Senate was ready for business.

Messrs. Roebuck, McClellan and Clarke were appointed a committee to wait on the Governor, and inform him that the Senate was ready to receive any communication he might desire to make.

Standing Committees.

On motion of Mr. STRANG, the President *pro tem.* was authorized to appoint the Standing Committees for the session, all committees to consist of seven members, except the Committees on Constitutional Reform and Judiciary, which are to consist of nine members each.

An Invitation to Clergymen.

On motion of Mr. JONES, the President *pro tem.* was authorized to request the clergymen of Harrisburg to open the proceedings of the Senate with prayer.

Business Hours.

A motion made by Mr. WARFEL to meet at eleven o'clock and adjourn at one was adopted.

Officers of the Senate.

Mr. COOPER offered the following resolution, which was adopted:

Resolved, That the following named persons are hereby declared to be the officers of the Senate for the present session:

President *pro tem.*—Elisha W. Davis, of Philadelphia.

Chief Clerk—Russell Errett, Allegheny.

Journal Clerk—J. B. Cochran, Lancaster.

Reading Clerk—Lucius Rogers, McKean.

Messenger—Samuel Entyce, Montgomery.

Transcribing Clerks—E. W. Lunley, Venango; Wm. A. Rupert, Crawford.

Sergeant-at-Arms—A. G. Coryell, Philadelphia.

Assistant Sergeants-at-Arms—W. H. Hazlett, Philadelphia; Daniel Brown, Lebanon.

Postmaster—Wm. B. McCain, Allegheny.

Doorkeeper—Samuel Baker, Blair.

Assistant Doorkeepers—George S. Campbell, Jefferson; Samuel Bowers, Armstrong.

Messenger—R. F. Russell, Luzerne.

Assistant Messenger—Hope Hastings, Allegheny.

Janitor for Committee Room—Chas. E. Preston, Philadelphia.

Firemen—J. J. Cromer, Fulton; John Lockhart, Philadelphia.

Superintendent of Folding Room—J. P. Wilson, Susquehanna.

Librarian—S. S. Childs, Dauphin.

Pasters and Folders—John Armstrong, Delaware; D. H. Cochran, Chester; J. H. Hinkey, Lancaster; Frederick Nace, Philadelphia; John W. Williams, Allegheny; Albert Waddles, Philadelphia.

Inauguration of the Governor Elect.

Mr. SMITH offered the following resolution, which was adopted:

Resolved, That the Constitution of Pennsylvania requires the Governor elect to enter upon his duties on the third Tuesday of January following his election, therefore

Resolved, That the inaugural ceremonies to which the Governor elect is entitled take place at twelve o'clock M. on the third Tuesday of January, the 18th, on the south portico of the Capitol, should the weather be favorable. If otherwise, in the hall of the House of Representatives; that a committee of five be appointed to act in conjunction with a similar committee of the House, if the House shall appoint such committee, to make the necessary arrangements for the inauguration. Such committee is to wait upon His Excellency the Governor elect and conduct him in a suitable manner to the Capitol on the 18th for the purpose of having the oath of office administered to him.

Messrs. Smith, Newmyer, Herr, Dill and Rockwell were appointed a Committee on Inauguration.

Mr. FAUNCE offered a resolution that when the House adjourn to-day it adjourn to meet at eleven o'clock A. M., to-morrow. Until otherwise ordered, the House shall meet at eleven o'clock A. M., and adjourn at one o'clock P. M., except where the rules provide otherwise. The resolution was agreed to.

The Old Calendar.

Mr. LUSK submitted a resolution that if the Senate concurred, the Senate certificate of said sheriff that said riot or disorder is threatening, then the said court to authorize the sheriff to organize a constabulary force sufficient to quell the disturbance, and to maintain them under his direction and control until there is no longer need for their services. The force so mustered should be paid and subsisted by the county, while on duty, and armed by the State. A tumult arising, the sheriff would then have an armed, paid and subsisted force to aid him in preserving order and enforcing the process of the courts, without taking citizens suddenly from their daily vocations and perhaps involving them in injury and loss. This armed body of men would also form a nucleus around which the law-abiding citizens could rally when the disturbance assumed more dangerous proportions, and they would learn to depend upon themselves and their officers in every emergency. It is proper that the expense should be borne by that portion of the community especially benefited, and the county should be made to bear these burdens, and if their officers are held to a strict accountability they will not be likely to incur the great responsibility of asking this assistance from the courts unless the gravity of the situation justifies the demand.

This special home constabulary force might also be applied for, and obtained from the courts on occasions when in certain regions of the State murder and arson are rife, and a spirit of lawlessness prevails that does not take the shape of organized resistance to law.

The Attorney General should also be authorized, upon his own information, to indict any officer or citizen who failed to perform his duty, or party or parties who were engaged in riot or turbulence, and to change the venue, and summon witnesses to any other county in the Commonwealth where a fair and impartial trial can be had. The large expenditures of public money almost annually incurred in the suppression of these riots, and the peace and good nuisance of the State, alike demand of the Legislature a thorough investigation of the causes of these disturbances, and their cure, if possible, by the application of some certain, and, if necessary, severe remedies.

It has not escaped the observation of those whose duty it is to investigate the causes of these riots that those who become embroiled therein are often grievously wronged, and goaded to madness by what they conceive to be the injustice of the law which seems to protect their employer and leaves them exposed to his caprice or avarice, resort to violence for redress. As the State can tolerate within its limits no authority superior to its own, and therefore can show no consideration for a combination that assumes the right to prevent men making any contract to work they please, so it cannot permit any corporation or corporations to unlawfully or oppressively use the powers conferred upon them by the State, to control production and the channels of trade, so as to raise or depress the price of labor or the cost of living. If any citizen, therefore, feels that he is wronged by the improper and unlawful exercise of the powers of these corporations, and lays his grievance before the Executive, if, upon investigation, it is found to be just, and a legal remedy exists therefor, he will instruct the Attorney General to see that this remedy is speedily and surely enforced.

There is no problem of State policy, the solution of which would be faithful with more advantage to our people, than to discover some means by which the differences between labor and capital can be adjusted. This solution can only be reached by slow approaches, for the sanctities of property, corporated or otherwise, cannot be rudely invaded by any ill-advised assault upon it, any more than should an undue support be given to bodies of laboring men who may be moved by an inconsiderate impulse, or under the direction of unprincipled leaders. This question of labor and capital has agitated the public mind for centuries, but it is none the less our duty for that reason to solve it if we can and especially to make some accommodation that will meet our necessities in this State. Does it not seem practicable to appoint a court of arbitration, composed of three or more of the judges of our courts, as many operators, and a like number of the representatives of the working men, to whom could be referred the disputes arising between employers and employes, so that at least a full, fair and impartial discussion could be had, and the public enlightened upon the merits of the controversy; and if there was no legal remedy, the force of public opinion would constrain the parties whose claims were arbitrated to do justice to those who were wronged. May I not ask, in view of the immense interests involved, that you will consider the propriety of authorizing the appointment of such a court?

National Guard.

The pecuniary assistance extended by the State in the last two years to the National Guard, and the rigid inspections made of every company in the service, has wrought a wonderful improvement in the efficiency of the force, and justifies the belief that no body of citizen soldiery composed of men of their physique and more conversant with their duties and discipline, will be present at the Centennial than the quota which Pennsylvania will muster there during the coming summer. Some commands are exceptionally good, and have no superiors in the volunteer service of the country. At Boston, on the occasion of the celebration of the Centennial anniversary of the battle of Bunker Hill, the portion of the Pennsylvania Guard in the line of the parade attracted the warmest praise, not only from the vast concourse of people there assembled, but from the trained and experienced soldiers who reviewed the troops. It is proper, too, that honorable mention should be made of the soldierly bearing of the troops sent to suppress the riots in the coal regions. No more unwelcome and distasteful or responsible duty could be assigned to soldiers than in this particular service. In cold and inclement weather, suddenly transferred from their comfortable homes to a wild and bleak region, where the opportunities for even the necessaries of life were denied them, and people were excited and inflamed, and life and property in peril, they performed their daily round of duty for several weeks, with a strict observance of the rights of property, and a delicate regard for the feelings of the citizens whose turbulence they were sent to suppress, and by their exemplary conduct quiet was restored without resort to bloodshed. There is a disposition to under-estimate the services of the military, and decry all expenditure upon them as a useless outlay upon mere pageants and parades. The importance of public order and the preservation of life, which were the results of the prompt, courteous and manly deportment of the soldiers sent to the coal regions, merit the thanks of the Commonwealth, and the Executive, whose arm they strengthened in his attempt to uphold the law, would be unmanned and easily compelled principles are grouped together to show what will be the rule of his conduct on the occasion of every outbreak of a kindred nature. No disobedience of regularly constituted authority will be permitted, whether on the part of individuals, corporations or combinations of men. No sense of wrong, however grievous, will or shall justify violence in seeking indemnity therefor. The rights of property must be respected, and no interference with its legitimate use will be tolerated. Every man must be allowed to sell his own labor at his own price, and his working must not be interrupted either by force or intimidation. For grievances, fancied or real, redress must be sought in the manner the law provides, and no one must attempt to overrides its process. If citizens will recognize these principles as binding upon their consciences and actions, there can be no necessity for Executive interference to preserve the peace, and it must be understood, once for all, that any violation of the law or rights or resistance to public officers when in the discharge of their duty, will be summarily dealt with, and if the civil authorities and the power of the county cannot maintain the supremacy of the law, then the whole power of the commonwealth shall be employed, if necessary, to compel respect for authority. Again, it is evident a recurrence of the disturbances should be suppressed by the use of a military force, for upon the withdrawal of troops the turbulent feeling still exists, and there is no security against similar, and repeated outbreaks.

One of the main sources of trouble in this State is its limits no sufficient jail accommodations. In numerous instances the offenders have to be released, for the want of room to confine them, and their duties should be defined anew, and penalties imposed that would compel their performance. Sheriffs themselves are not resistless, and officers of spirit who know they have the whole power of the Commonwealth, if needs be, to support them, can have no reasonable doubt of their ability to repress every form of violence, and if in the face of a local disturbance, they fail to discharge their duty, they should be made to feel the full responsibility of their neglect and cowardice. Mobs, too, are sentient bodies. They know they cannot successfully contend with the combined power of the State, and if the energy of an officer evinces a determination to act promptly and resolutely for the preservation of order, rioters will quickly abandon their unlawful designs. Moreover, men who engage in these riots are voters, and the tenure of the offices of those in authority depend in a large measure upon the good will of these turbulent electors, and it is difficult to find an officer who will fearlessly and fully perform what he is legally required to do. He falters with his duty until the tumult assumes proportions that threaten the peace and security of the whole community, and then, unable to quell the disturbance, petitions for the aid of the military, and the State is subjected to enormous expense to subdue an insurrection that the ordinary police force of the county could readily have suppressed at its inception.

The local officers likewise allege their inability to repress this turbulent spirit, because citizens when summoned refuse to assist them. Citizens fear to incur the enmity of the rioters, and unless the penalties they attach to their failure to assist the officers are inflicted, it is idle to expect them to perform this ungracious and it may be perilous duty. Thus we have in these communities where this mob rule most prevails a sickening moral public sentiment, that in the event of a disturbance permits the officer to neglect his duty, refuses itself to uphold the law, and when an offender is arrested, connives at the fraud that packs the jury-box with his sympathizers and friends, making a mockery of justice, and bringing the State and its authority into merited reproach. Through what agency can we prevent a return of these disorders, make the local officers and citizens more vigilant and active, and dissuade them from looking and applying to the Executive upon every occasion of an alarm or tumult are questions to which I have given patient and anxious thought, and the following plan will, I believe, afford a practical test of the disposition and ability of a county to enforce the law and maintain order within its limits. I recommend the enactment of a law empowering the sheriff, whenever a riot or disorder is imminent, to apply to the court of his county, and upon the sworn certificate of said sheriff that said riot or disorder is threatening, then the said court to authorize the sheriff to organize a constabulary force sufficient to quell the disturbance, and to maintain them under his direction and control until there is no longer need for their services. The force so mustered should be paid and subsisted by the county, while on duty, and armed by the State. A tumult arising, the sheriff would then have an armed, paid and subsisted force to aid him in preserving order and enforcing the process of the courts, without taking citizens suddenly from their daily vocations and perhaps involving them in injury and loss. This armed body of men would also form a nucleus around which the law-abiding citizens could rally when the disturbance assumed more dangerous proportions, and they would learn to depend upon themselves and their officers in every emergency. It is proper that the expense should be borne by that portion of the community especially benefited, and the county should be made to bear these burdens, and if their officers are held to a strict accountability they will

GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE.

(Continued from First Page.)

fill the purposes of their appointment, and I recommend that an appropriation therefor be made at once.

In this connection it is proper your attention should be invited to the necessity of making provision for the transportation and encampment of the military of the State at some period of the exhibition, so that suitable display may be made of this branch of the public service. Several of the States are making extensive preparations in this direction, and the military feature of the exhibition promises to be creditable to the volunteer system of the country. The various commands throughout the Commonwealth are perfecting themselves in drill and discipline, with a view to this encampment, and I feel assured the appearance and bearing of our soldiers will reflect honor upon our State. The troops from this State will probably be encamped for a period of ten days or two weeks in the vicinity of the exhibition, to serve without pay and supply their own rations, but through the proper authorities they ask that the State will furnish them with transportation to and from the exhibition, and provide shelter for them while in camp. When we consider what little compensation the National Guard receives for its services, this reasonable request of the commands that will muster, numbering perhaps 8,000 men, will, I am confident, meet with your favor.

Insane.

It is apparent to the most casual observer that the hospitals for the care of the insane in this State are insufficient for the public necessities. It is repeatedly asserted that insanity is increasing in our midst, and without doubt there are many unfortunates of this class in prisons or poor houses, and homes of poverty, who are now incurable, who, could they have received proper treatment, might have been restored to reason and society. From the beneficence and charity of the State can there be evolved no plan that will take charge of these poor creatures and place them under the supervision of those who are skilled in the treatment of the disease and can perhaps arrest its progress before its victims become hopelessly demented? The hospitals at Dixmont and Warren are, no doubtless be able for the next few years to accommodate all the insane of the western and northwestern portions of the State. Those at Harrisburg and Danville will supply the wants of the same class in the central and northeastern sections. There remain then the large and populous counties of the east, including Philadelphia, with over one-fourth of the whole population of the Commonwealth, without hospital accommodations for the insane other than those provided by their almshouses and prisons. In the Philadelphia almshouse alone 1,200 of the inmates are insane, and its crowded wards, made necessary by the limited accommodations, aggravate instead of relieving their mania. Contentment and cheerfulness are essential to promote the recovery of these patients. Is recovery possible and can there be any enlightened or scientific treatment under such conditions? No hospitals that the State could construct would afford accommodations for all these helpless creatures. Most of them are incurably insane, and no course of treatment could, if ever so humane or skilful, could alleviate their misfortune. There are, however, many inmates of this almshouse, who, if they had been properly treated in the first stages of their affliction might have been rescued from the deplorable madness that is their portion, and from the hopeless condition in which they are now placed. It is too late to discuss the practicability of restocking rivers with fish, for that question has been absolved from doubt, and its feasability demonstrated in other States and countries where streams have been refilled with abundant supplies of choice fish of various kinds. Are we not then indifferent to an unfailing source of cheap food when we neglect the many opportunities for fish culture in this State? It is not proper that we should make some efficient and systematic effort in this direction, or else forego all spasmodic endeavors that are practically useless and afford no enlightenment upon this important subject? I trust, however, that past legislation in this behalf will be supplemented with whatever is necessary to make a sufficient test of fish culture in Pennsylvania.

I transmit herewith a communication, received through the State Department at Washington, from the British Minister, wherein he states "that regulations have been adopted in Canada, to protect and promote the increase of fish frequenting in common the frontier waters of this country and the Dominion, and suggests the importance of kindred legislation on the subject on the part of the State of Pennsylvania," to which I ask your attention.

Board of Public Charities.

The public service has sustained a severe loss in the resignation of Hon. George L. Harrison, the able and efficient President of the Board of Public Charities. The broad and humane views of Mr. Harrison, and the unremitted zeal and energy with which he devoted himself to the labors of the Board and the faithful administration of its responsible trusts, have won for him the esteem of our citizens, and were alike honorable to himself and useful to the public. The vacancy in the Board was filled by the election of the Hon. G. Dawson Coleman, whose experience and charitable disposition eminently fit him for its duties, and give assurance that neither the interests of humanity nor the public will be overlooked in the supervision that the Board will continue to make of the various institutions of the State. Observation shows that the investigations of the Board have been productive of great good in securing for many unfortunates more considerate treatment, and the correction of some flagrant abuses that existed in our jails and almshouses. The public spirit and humanity of the gentlemen of the Board, and their benevolent and disinterested labors, entitle them to the gratitude of our people, and should command for their suggestions your respectful consideration.

The public mind is becoming seriously alarmed about the prevalence of vagrancy, and some measures should be taken to regulate and restrain this propensity to live by begging and in idleness. There are thousands of vagrants soliciting alms from day to day, who are unwilling to labor and are undeserving of sympathy, and whom it is a mistaken and misplaced charity to aid. The man whose suffering is real should be driven to common beggary to supply his wants, will not recoil from any proposition to earn his bread, however humble or arduous the labor to be performed. Would it not be well, therefore, to establish a registry to which all these vagrants or tramps should be made to resort, and where a record of their names, places of residence and appearance could be made, and where upon application, if they were in absolute want, they could be assigned to some work upon the streets or roads, or some other necessary employment, in compensation for the assistance they might receive? A failure to report to this registry and an application to a residence for alms, should subject the applicant to an imprisonment. Some restrictions of this kind must be imposed upon this beggar class, not only to abate what is fast becoming an intolerable nuisance, but to distinguish between the deserving and undeserving poor, and as recent events have shown for the protection of life and property.

Prisons.

The inspectors of the Eastern Penitentiary will address a communication to the Legislature in regard to the overcrowded condition of the institution in their charge, and the character of those subjects of laboring men who may be moved by an inconsiderate impulse, or under the direction of unprincipled leaders. This question of labor and capital has agitated the public mind for centuries, but it is none the less our duty for that reason to solve it if we can and especially to make some accommodation that will meet our necessities in this State. Does it not seem practicable to appoint a court of arbitration, composed of three or more of the judges of our courts, as many operators, and a like number of the representatives of the working men, to whom could be referred the disputes arising between employers and employes, so that at least a full, fair and impartial discussion could be had, and the public enlightened upon the merits of the controversy; and if there was no legal remedy, the force of public opinion would constrain the parties whose claims were arbitrated to do justice to those who were wronged. May I not ask, in view of the immense interests involved, that you will consider the propriety of authorizing the appointment of such a court?

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ALLEGHENY COUNCILS.

A Meeting for Organization Yesterday.

Mr. J. O. S. Golden Re-Elected President of Common Council, and Mr. Patterson Re-Elected President of Select.

A meeting of Allegheny Councils was held yesterday forenoon for the purpose of organization.

SELECT COUNCIL.

J. C. PATTERSON.....President
R. T. WHITE.....Clerk

This branch was called to order by electing Mr. Alfred Slack temporary chairman, and Messrs. Woolsey and Voegtly clerks.

The certificates of election were then read, and the new members sworn in.

The roll of members now stands as follows:

1—J. E. McKelvey, T. M. Bayne.
2—Alfred Slack, Simon Drum.
3—N. H. Voegtly, John Hockestine.
4—J. C. Patterson, James Callery.
5—Wm Heagy, J. H. Lindsay.
6—J. M. O. Knox, John Cochran.
7—Wm. Eberhardt, C. C. Hax.
8—Simon McRoberts, G. P. Wilhelm.
9—Geo. Wittmer, Charles A. Weaver.
10—H. Krieling, C. B. Welty.
11—Chas. H. Hartman, Walton Woolsey.
6—George A Cochran, L. P. Stone, J. Parkhill.
7—Andrew Schmitt, G. K. Biber, Frank Hopf.
8—J. Klicker, S. Walker.
9—John Hughes, Patrick Wall.
10—J. O. S. Golden, George W. Snaman.
11—Thomas M. Kerr, John Selling.

A permanent organization was effected by the unanimous re-election of Mr. J. O. S. Golden as President, and Mr. Robert Dilworth as Clerk.

A committee was appointed to conduct President Golden to the chair, and after taking his seat he spoke as follows:

Gentlemen of the Common Council:

I thank you for the honor conferred on me in calling me to preside over your deliberations during this new year upon which we are just entering—this centennial year, gentlemen, so full of pleasant memories of the past. In coming to discharge the duties of this office, I will be free to treat with fairness, justice and impartiality every member of this honorable body, assisting you as best I may in promoting the interests of this great, growing city that we have the honor to represent, in all her various departments; aiding you to guard against all jobbery, needless increase of taxation, and useless expenditure of the people's money, guarding that the greatest care, the public as well as public property, and at the same time making such liberal concessions to corporations, manufacturers and capitalists as will secure to our mechanics and laboring men ample employment and fair wages. In occupying this position, gentlemen, I feel satisfied that I shall have the entire confidence of this honorable body. I will therefore expect your hearty co-operation in all that is for the right and proper to be done, as well as your counsel and advice in guarding me against the commission of mistakes and blunders. It is scarcely necessary for me to call your attention to the past history of the city that we have the honor to represent. We certainly have reasons for congratulation. The Council has heretofore been exceeding fortunate in the selection of her public officers. We have never had a defaulting public officer. We have not been curse by the jobbers and contractors as other corporations that have had to do with honest men and contractors on the public enterprises of our city. Hoping that our future history may be fair as the past, allow me to thank you for the highest success in your various avocations. I again return you my thanks, gentlemen, for this mark of your high regard.

Select Council being then notified that C. C. was ready for business, the resolutions adopted in S. C. in reference to a joint session on Tuesday evening, January 11th, 1876, for the adoption of rules as amended, were concurred in.

Adjourned.

The re-election of Mr. J. C. Patterson as President of Select Council was a fitting compliment to a gentleman who has filled the President's chair with great credit to himself and unqualified satisfaction to his colleagues. Mr. Patterson is an apt parliamentarian and a courteous gentleman, and presides with grace and impartiality.

Mr. J. O. S. Golden is a new man as President in the Common branch, but is not new as a Councilman. He is a gentleman of superior intelligence and tact, and as the city has always been recognized as one of the readiest as well as fairest debaters. He was among the foremost in influence, as is testified by his election. Great expectations are entertained of him as a presiding officer.

THE ALLEGHENY CAUCUS.

Candidates Nominated for the Various City Offices.

In pursuance of the usual custom the members of Allegheny Councils met in caucus last evening for the purpose of nominating candidates for the various city offices for the ensuing year. The meeting was held in the Select Council chamber, and early in the evening candidates and their friends began to drop in and exchange cards over the desk. At seven o'clock the Council chamber and the halls leading to it were filled with a very large crowd.

At a few minutes before eight o'clock the meeting was called to order by Mr. William Heagy, on whose motion Mr. Alfred Slack was called to preside. Messrs. Patterson and Woolsey were elected Secretaries. All those who were not members of Councils were invited to leave the room, and as the room was cleared of all but Councilmen, the caucus was closed and business was commenced.

The following persons were nominated for the various offices named:

Controller—James Brown.
Treasurer—D. Macferon.
City Engineer—Charles Davis.
City Solicitor—W. B Rodgers.
Superintendent of Water Works—H. C. Richmond.
Street Commissioner, Eastern District—Henry Nesmith.
Street Commissioner, Western District—Alexander Hanna.
Assessor of Water Rents—James Nichol.
Assessor of City Taxes—Thomas Ward.
Chief Engineer of Fire Department—James E. Crow.
Clerk of Markets—David Hastings.
Sup't. of Fire Alarm Telegraph—George Winn.
Salt Inspector, and Measurer of Wood and Bark—Alex. Greenawald.
Clerk of Committees—Roland T. White.
Messenger—J. R. Lupton.
Weighmaster at Diamond Scales—George B. McNulty.
Weighmaster at Second Ward Scales—David J. Boden.
Weighmaster at Fourth Ward Scales—Isaac Hippely.
Wharfmaster, Eastern District—A. L. Faust.
Wharfmaster, Western District—S. R. Davis.
Meat Inspector—Joseph A. Drexler.
City Physician—Dr. W. W. Cole.
Board Measurers—First ward, Robert White; Second ward, Robert Donaldson, Third ward, Michael Simon; Fourth ward, Andrew Davison; Fifth ward, R. M. Aiken; Sixth ward, W. F. Trimble; Seventh ward, Ferdinand Erk; Eighth ward, Wm. Oakley and James McVeigh; Ninth ward, George Bilz.
Park Commissioners—Alfred Slack and J. O. S. Golden.

As will be seen all of the present officers were nominated with but two exceptions. Isaac Hippely was nominated for Weighmaster of the Fourth ward scales in place of V. Pauline, the present incumbent, and A. T. Faust for Wharfmaster of Eastern District, in place of A. Duffiner, the present incumbent. The only contests of importance was for Superintendent of water works and for Street Commissioner of Eastern District. For Superintendent of water works R. C. Richmond got 34 votes and Wm. Paul 16 votes. For the Street Commissioner contest there were 11 candidates and Mr. Nesmith was nominated on the sixth ballot. The election will take place on next Tuesday evening.

The Finishing Stroke.

H. J. Adams, 98 Fifth avenue, opened on Monday with closing out prices for winter goods, a few of which are given below. It does seem strange though this house was getting back to anti-war prices:

White and fancy dress shirts	50c to	$2 50
Gents' under shirts and drawers	25c to	3 50
Gents' woolen overshirts	50c to	2 50
Gents' knit jackets	75c to	3 00
Gents' fur-top lined kids	75c to	2 00
Gents' cloth gloves	30c to	1 00
Gents' buck gloves and gauntlets	50c to	2 00
Gents' suspenders	20c to	2 00
Gents' woolen socks	20c to	75
Gents' woolen and silk mufflers	75c to	6 00

Numerous other new and desirable goods at equally great reduction in price. It should be remembered that this is the leading shirt and furnishing-goods house in our city.

THE INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL.

The Enterprise Takes Definite Shape at a Meeting of the Committee Yesterday—The Legislature Memorialized, and an Appropriation of $100,000 Asked For.

The committee having in charge the arrangements preliminary to the erection of an Industrial, or Mechanical, School in this city, met in the office of Dr. W. H. McKelvy, at No. 61 Sixth avenue yesterday afternoon. The gentlemen present were Jacob Reese, G. Schnitz, Dr. W. H. McKelvy, Prof. Lucky and Frank P. Case. The last named gentleman presided. The minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved. The committee appointed to investigate the conduct of industrial schools in other States, through Prof. Lucky submitted a report which embraced a plan for the beginning of the work, and which devotes some space to a sketch of the workings of mechanical or industrial schools in the States where they are now in successful operation. The great benefits that would accrue to the State from an institution of this kind were dwelt upon with great force and powerful logic. The report explained that the workshops, which would be attached to the school, would not be used for the purpose of manufacturing articles for the market, as some people seemed to think, they being intended particularly for the purpose of providing pupils with an opportunity of practically applying the scientific knowledge which they receive in the school.

A PREPARATORY SCHOOL.

says the report, will be necessary to fit pupils for the Technical school, but this want is provided for in the High School, and it will figure as an item in the list of expenses.

The report was received and laid over until the next meeting for discussion.

J. G. Siebeneck, on motion of Jacob Reese, was made a member of the committee.

The following memorial was presented by Prof. Luckey and assented to by the committee:

Memorial in Behalf of the Establishment of an Industrial School in the City of Pittsburgh:

GENTLEMEN—A bill has been prepared and will shortly be presented to your honorable bodies, providing for the establishment of an Industrial School in the city of Pittsburgh, and we beg the privilege of making a few brief statements in favor of the proposed measure.

The State of Pennsylvania has been, and is now, among the very first among the sisterhood of States to foster and generously support a system of common school education. That her efforts in this direction have been wise and fruitful of beneficial results no one will seriously question.

OUR COMMONWEALTH

has from time to time assisted with a liberal hand universities, colleges and schools, where our young men may fit themselves for learned professions, but no outlay has yet been made to foster the Industrial arts, or to furnish skilled mechanics for our workshops. The fatal result which follows our neglect to provide practical education for our youth is seen in the fact that multitudes of them are forced to leave their native State for want of genial employment, while there places are filled by educated laborers from the old world, the State thus losing the service and person of those born and nurtured upon her soil. The establishment of Industrial schools is to remedy this defect in our educational system.

Other States have in successful operation this class of schools, and the results have surpassed the most sanguine expectations of their friends. New York, New Jersey and Massachusetts have by private subscription and State appropriations recently endowed these schools, and their greatest gain is in the fact that the trained pupils graduating from them become highly skilled artisans and remain, as a rule, in the States, thus giving them all the advantages that arise from so valuable a class of citizens.

Of all States in the Union none more than our beloved Commonwealth is by her natural endowments calculated to receive a rich return from the establishment of industrial schools. Mining, manufacturing and engineering in almost all their varied departments are required to develop the splendid natural resources of our State, and to meet these very wants in part skilled mechanics are brought from abroad at high wages, and take the places that should be filled by our own sons.

We do not feel, gentlemen of the Legislation that any extended argument is necessary to convince you of the great advantages to be reaped by having such schools of art and mechanics in our midst. What we wish to say, of practical interest, first, is that our city of Pittsburgh, itself a vast workshop, is admirably adapted for the location of an Industrial School, and that we propose, if vested with proper authority, a Mechanical School that shall be free to pupils from all parts of the State.

Second. That the Central Board shall provide grounds whereon to erect all necessary buildings, and furnish the facilities for giving the theoretical training for those who enter the industrial departments, thereby assuming a large portion of the financial burden.

Third. We ask your honorable bodies to consider favorably the bill appropriating $100,000 for the erection of the necessary buildings, furnishing apparatus, implements, &c., to put into successful operation this purpose. And we, &c., &c.

After the reading of the memorial, Messrs. Reese, Schultz and Siebeneck were appointed a committee to prepare plans for the Industrial School that is to report to the committee the approximate cost, after which the meeting adjourned.

AMUSEMENTS.

Pittsburgh Opera House.

There was a very noticeable improvement in the acting in "Henry V.," at the Opera House last night. The intervening time was evidently well employed and the play moved as smoothly as could be wished. It will hold the boards during the week.

The Titiens Concert This Evening.

The second and last of the great Titiens concerts will be given in Library Hall to-night. The enthusiastic reception given this great artiste by the large and appreciative audience of Monday evening bespeaks the success of this evening's entertainment, and doubtless it will be long before Pittsburghers will again